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The World's Day
Its News at a Glance
Air Police—Could Detect N. Y. Traffic Jams
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Hovering over New York City's Sunday traffic snarls in an autogiro, Harold Fowler, deputy police commissioner, yesterday studied the possibility of directing traffic from the air.
His plan for aerial traffic "cops" came from London and from experiments with American football game traffic, where incipient tangles have been averted even before they jammed the highways. The aerial director would spot a converging of cars, radiotelephone orders to police cars, and divert the surplus traffic to other arteries.
Many a New Yorker who still bravely drives a car, and battles for many a weary, honking, odorous hour trying to get out of the city for a glimpse of greensward, heard of the plan with high approbation.
Far East—
pitulates to Japan
The Christian Science Monitor
distinguished from the velvet hand of
e set up a virtual Japanese pro-

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WILL SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ELECT NEXT PRESIDENT?—Whatever Action Nine Justices Take on Plethora of Cases, They Will Provide Planks for Candidates

Midsummer found Congress still sweltering over the Administration's uncompleted program, but the country was watching the courts more closely than it was the Capitol. Throughout last week, decisions from the Federal bench stole the head-lines from the sultry deliberations of the legislators. They pointed the path of politics for the months to come.

In rapid succession, rulings were handed down which (1) declared the Government had no power to condemn land for slum-clearance projects; (2) found the agricultural processing-tax unconstitutional; (3) sustained government sale of surplus power in competition with private utilities.

Thus the PWA, the AAA, and the TVA, in part, at least, moved a step nearer to Supreme Court tests, and possible reunion with NRA in alphabetical limbo (see pages 13 and 14).

In Texas one Federal judge granted an injunction against the enforcement of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act, and another denied the Government a writ to enforce its licensing rule barring fruit shipments.

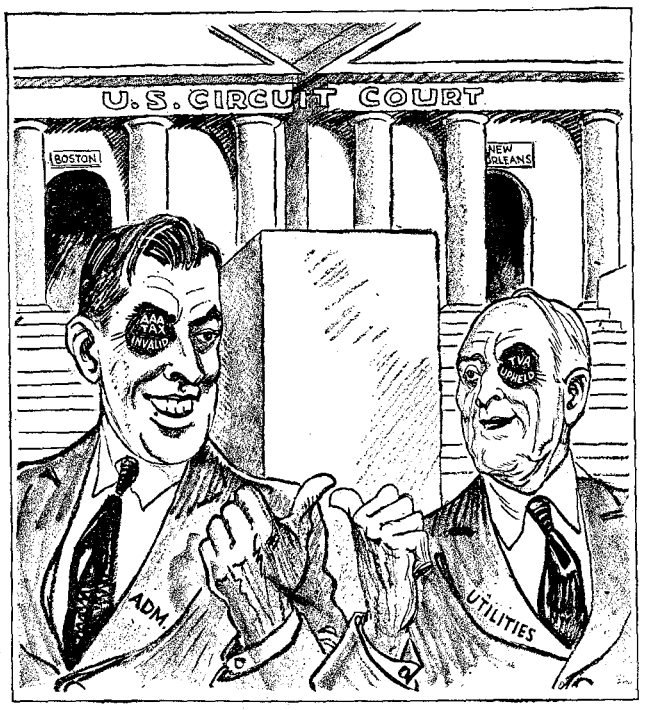
"All phases of the New Deal except its monetary experiments, its spending, and its securities-regulation activities have been placed in judicial jeopardy," Paul W. Ward pointed out in the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.). "Only the FERA, the SEC, the RFC, which is, in reality, a pre-New Deal agency, and such lending agencies as the FCA, the HOLC, and the FHA have escaped court attack."

When the Supreme Court reconvenes in October, definition of the legal limits for delegation of authority will not be its only responsibility. Whatever action the Justices take on the cases crowding their calendar, they will be providing planks for 1936 candidates.

A backward glance shows that among the previous challenges to the New Deal which have reached the high tribunal, only in the gold-clause cases, guaranteeing the right to regulate the currency and establish a monetary system, has the Government been upheld.

On the other hand, the Supreme Court has outlawed (1) an executive ban on the transportation in interstate commerce of "hot oil," (2) compulsory retirement with a concomitant pension-system for employees of interstate railroads, (3) a five-year moratorium on farm mortgages, and (4) Federal codes of fair competition.

In prospect, in addition to the cases due for review as a result of last week's decisions, are interpretations of the Utility Holding-Company Bill, the Social-Security Bill, the Labor-Disputes Bill, the AAA amendments, the Coal-Stabilization Bill, another phase of the gold-clause abrogation—in fact, virtually every major New Deal policy.



An Eye for an Eye

—*Doyle in the Philadelphia* Record

Constitutionality Issue

Press and public reviewed the fate of earlier legislation. They contemplated the measures being pushed through to enactment. They studied the political lines drawn in court opinions. They listened to the reactions of Administration and opposition leaders. And they became acutely aware that constitutionality, the issue of the day, would be the issue of the next Presidential campaign.

"A high and shrewd Administration quarter" welcomes this eventuality, in the opinion of Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), because "only through a full set of judicial reverses can the people be induced to extend the Federal power sufficiently to make room for the New Deal."

"The common assumption," said Mark Sullivan, syndicated commentator, "is that the President, ever since the check put upon him by the Supreme Court decision in the NRA case, has intended to stage a political issue against the Supreme Court and the Constitution along several fronts. . . .

"The whole inference is that Congress will follow the President's directions to enact the measures believed to be unconstitutional, that thereafter, the Supreme Court will be obliged to find them unconstitutional, and that, thereupon, these decisions will be used as political capital by the President."

Using as his leverage the aggregate of dissatisfaction among farmers, labor, believers in government ownership, and radicals, Mr. Sullivan continued, "Mr. Roosevelt, according to the assumption, would ask for reelection, accompanied by a mandate to curb the power of the court, or change the Constitution, or both."

Lippmann's Protest

Walter Lippmann adds his protest in this week's *Today*.

"To talk about the necessity of amending the Constitution without first finding out whether such an amendment could be written," he wrote, "seems to me political recklessness to the point of suicide. It simply arouses unlimited fears and unlimited hopes. If and when the proposal is reduced to writing, it will transpire that the new amendment is either (1) an intolerable centralization of power, or (2) a meaningless jumble of weasel words. If it is a meaningless jumble of weasel words, which is what it is most likely to be, it will be looked upon by the majority of voters as (1) a vote-catching device, or as (2) a furtive attempt to abolish the Federal system by men afraid to declare their intention."

Eminent authority for the Administration's apparent attitude, however, is cited by Representative David J. Lewis, Democrat, of Maryland, in recent remarks.

Among those quoted by him directly or indirectly were:

Former Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: "I do not think the United States

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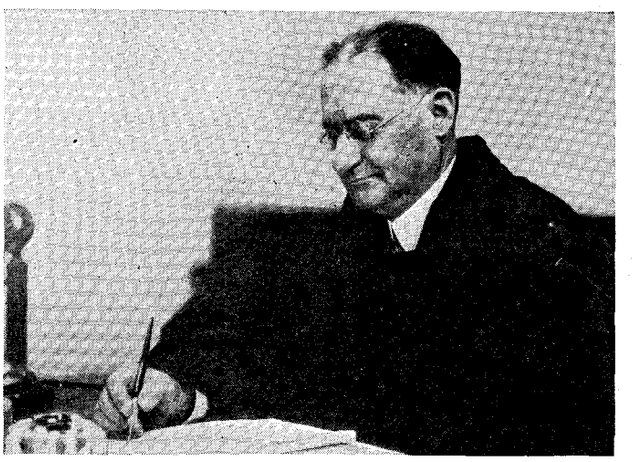

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Judge Florence Allen, who dissented in slum-clearance decision, and Judge Scott Wilson, who ruled the AAA tax unconstitutional

would come to an end if we lost our power to declare an act of Congress void."

Thomas Jefferson: "It is a very dangerous doctrine to consider the judges as the ultimate arbiters of all constitutional questions. The Constitution has erected no such single tribunal, knowing that to whatever hands confided its members would become despots."

Chief Justice John Marshall (in 1804): "A reversal of those legal opinions deemed unsound by the legislature would certainly better comport with the mildness of our character than the removal of the judge who has rendered them, unknowing of his faults." (Representative Lewis interprets this as meaning that the Court's decision against a statute may be taken by Congress as "advisory" only, and that Congress might restore the statute by reaffirming it.)

Abraham Lincoln: "If the policy of the Government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court . . . in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal."

Theodore Roosevelt: "The highest right of a free people is the right to make their own laws; and this right does not exist if, under the pretense of interpolation, an outside body can nullify the laws."

Politics Not History

Certain commentators turned, not to history, but to politics, for their interpretation of the judicial-legislative conflict, calling attention to the personnel in last week's court scenes.

The majority opinion in the Sixth District Court of Appeals decision in Cincinnati, on July 15, halting a $1,618,000 Louisville, Kentucky, slum-clearance project, was written by Judges Charles H. Moorman and Xenophon Hicks.

Judge Moorman, appointed to the Federal bench by President Coolidge, in 1925, is a Republican and a Mason. He is fifty-nine, a Kentuckian, and served with the Red Cross during the War. As a friend of prohibition, he believed in constitutional authority to punish drinkers.

Judge Hicks also is a Republican, and a Methodist. He has been Alderman and Mayor in Clinton, Tennessee, where he was born, in 1872. He served as a captain in the Spanish American War.

Judge Florence Allen, Democrat, dissented, declaring that "in the exercise of this specific power, the National Government may undertake those projects which benefit the health, the moral, and the general welfare of the people." In March, 1934, President Roosevelt named her as the first woman appointed to the Federal bench.

Two-to-One at Boston

Again in Boston on July 16, the decision declaring unconstitutional the processing-tax levied by the Secretary of Agriculture, was two-to-one.

Judge Scott Wilson, a Republican, wrote the opinion in the suit brought by the Hoosac Mills Corporation, one of scores of such suits throughout the country. He was appointed to the Circuit bench, in 1929, by President Hoover. His few comments from there have been well-taken because of his quiet, reserved, and studious nature.

Judge George Franklin Morris, who concurred, is a Republican appointed by President Harding to the Federal District Court in New Hampshire. He was called to the Circuit Court for the processing-tax case when Judge James M. Morton, Jr., was disqualified because he is a mill-president. Judge Morris is broad-shouldered, and sedate, but shows his age, sixty-nine.

Tall, white-haired Judge George Hutchins Bingham, who dissented, is a Democrat, appointed to the Circuit Court by Woodrow Wilson in 1913. He was born at Littleton, New Hampshire, seventy years ago, and educated at Dartmouth and Harvard.

Judge William H. Kirkpatrick, who, on July 17, rendered a parallel decision against the processing-tax in the Federal District Court at Philadelphia, is a Republican. He was a major, then lieutenant colonel, in the Judge Advocate General's Department during the War, and also on the Board of Review of Courts-Martial.

Two Democrats, Presiding Judge Nathan P. Bryan and Judge Samuel Sibley, agreed with a Republican, Judge Rufus E. Foster, in the New Orleans decision on July 17 which upheld the Government's right to sell TVA surplus power.

Judge Foster, who was appointed to the Federal District Court by President Theodore Roosevelt, and to the Circuit Court of Appeals, in 1925, by President Coolidge, had a Horatio Alger rise from his Baltimore boyhood and his six-dollar-a-week clerkship in a ship-chandler's office. His hobby is "the general public."

Judge Brush, a native of Florida, is more than six feet tall, and is bronzed from frequent tarpon-fishing. He was appointed to the Circuit Court by President Wilson in 1920.

Judge Sibley, from Marietta, Georgia, also is tall and lean. He is a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, South, and was appointed to the Circuit Court by President Hoover in 1931.

Partizanship Discounted

Despite the loyalties of these judges, the New York *Times*, for one, discounts partizan significance in the decisions.

"It would be foolish to contend," the paper said, "that no judge is ever swayed in his judicial work by old party-affiliations, or by the sentiment of the community in which he lives. Judges are but mortal men. They do not dwell in a vacuum. They are open to public opinion when it is strongly expressed. They can not divest themselves entirely of their old ways of political reasoning and their early formed views of political affairs.

"Yet it is safe to say that very few judges would permit themselves to be moved from what they really believe to be the honest interpretation of the law by any such things. When they assume the judicial robe they dedicate themselves to the impartial administration of justice, and most of them are true to the solemn pledges which they then make.

"It has unfortunately been the case sometimes that judges called upon to decide controversies more political than legal have followed party-lines."

But even disregarding this factor, many papers saw political forces lining up on one side or the other.

"The Roosevelt Administration," remarked the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat & Chronicle* (Rep.), "in committing itself to the theory that Congress is justified in passing bills of doubtful constitutionality

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and placing upon the United States Supreme Court the responsibility of declaring them void, is being governed altogether too much by motives of political expediency."

The Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) maintains that only two courses are open to the American people:

"(1) Abolition of the planned economy of the New Deal, a return to a constitutional government of specifically limited Federal powers and functions, and the resumption by the States of powers which have been usurped in Washington under the present Administration; (2) amendments to the Federal Constitution which would destroy our Federal system and substitute therefor a centralized unitary State armed with sufficient powers to set up and carry on a planned economy administered either by a thinly disguised Cæsar, or by a centralized and largely self-perpetuating bureaucracy, or both.

"That will be the choice the electors must make in the Presidential election next year."

Looking Toward 1936

To help electors make the choice, political plans were beginning to take shape over the week-end.

The home of former President Herbert Hoover was the goal of a procession of possible Republican Presidential candidates, led by Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland, and including Patrick J. Hurley, former Secretary of War; Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, and James M. Beck, former United States Solicitor General, who is regarded as an authority on constitutional law.

In Washington, minority leaders in both Houses met the issue.

"No Administration in the history of this country has had such a confusing record," said Representative Bertrand H. Snell of New York, "and I hazard the guess that none will ever be so inconsiderate of the statutes, the Constitution, and, generally, what the people really want. Effort even has been made to circumvent the courts, a clear admission that the Administration fears the worst for its legislation.

"In pursuing this headstrong course, Mr. Roosevelt has come perilously close to what some people call impeachable grounds. As President he took an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution."

And Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon declared: "The Republicans believe that the Constitution permits of all necessary emergency legislation."

Certainly, whether that was his intention or not, President Roosevelt had provided a battle-cry for 1936 when he wrote to Representative Samuel B. Hill of the Ways and Means Committee, urging passage of the Guffey Bill:

"I hope your committee will not permit doubt as to its constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

Constitutionality as an end in itself, however reasonable, may well elect the next President.

The Third Chamber Never Adjourns

Older Than Washington, "House of Lobbyists" Functions Openly in Seeking Legislation; Inquiry Scans Utilities-Bill Pressure

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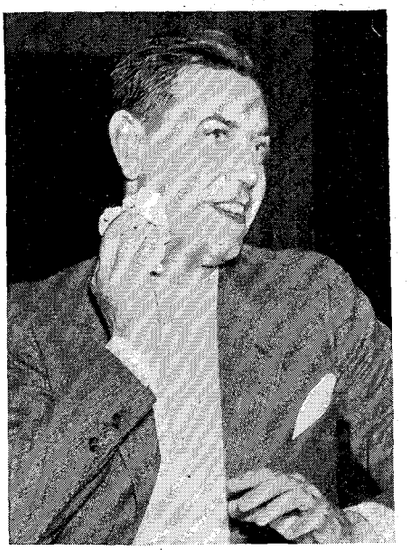
Senator Hugo L. Black, chairman of lobby-investigating committee



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R. P. Herron, utility bond salesman, after testifying on telegrams

In the Washington Telephone Directory, 550 associations of sundry varieties and 2,400 lawyers are listed. These attorneys serve less than half-a-million people, while only 3,200 counselors at law are needed for Manhattan's 1,700,000. The lobby is the hardiest perennial in the political flower-garden.

The archetype of the adept lobbyist is not the slithering caricature of pen and ink, but frank, in a back-slapping sort of way, and, on occasion, as suave as a career diplomat. His office-address is known; his purpose there is avowed.

After the utilities lobby fire-damp exploded, the after-damp of political carbon dioxid left in the parliamentary mines was attributed last week to inept lobbying. The fire was at Warren, Pennsylvania, where 15,000 townsfolk appeared to be tremendously excited over the "death-sentence" clause in the utility holding-company legislation before the House.

To R. P. Herron, bond salesman employed by the Utilities Investment Corporation, agents for the Associated Gas and Electric Company, of Ithaca, New York, led the trail of smoke.

The Third Chamber

Not long after the Constitution was ratified, and the Senate and House of Representatives were established, the so-called Third Chamber came into being. Now the lobby is as much a part of the American system of government as the party-caucus, altho no mention of lobby, party, or caucus can be found in the Constitution.

Actually, the lobby antedates the District of Columbia. Jefferson and his confederates wanted the seat of government on the banks of the Potomac. Hamilton and his Federalists preferred a more northerly capital, but the astute first Secretary of the Treasury was more particularly concerned with the problem of liquidating the debts of the Thirteen Colonies.

Therefore, the graceful-mannered Sage of Monticello arranged a dinner-party for the two rival factions. With the post-prandial wine and tobacco went a little log-rolling. The result: Hamilton's fiscal policies were approved; Jefferson's site for the Nation's Capital was deemed judicious. There was no Congressional investigation of that deal, but musty letters yield mention of something of a whispering-campaign.

Only too frequently lobbying and propaganda somehow are synonymized with insidious sculduggery. Yet, lobbying technique is constantly being modified; the border between good and evil lobbying still is to be delimited. When technique is faulty, there is Congressional after-damp.

Amateur Lobbyist

Mr. Herron, amateur lobbyist, told a Senate committee headed by Senator Hugo L. Black, Democrat, of Alabama, that he had sent more than 1,000 telegrams from Warren to Members of Congress, and "took it for granted" that persons whose names he had obtained from the city directory had authorized their use as signatures before the messages had been sent.

Testimony also was brought out at the investigation that an Associated Gas and Electric official instructed his subordinates, soon after the inquiry began, to get rid of all records in connection with the campaign by the company and its subsidiary units in twenty-six States, against the "death sentence."

A House committee also is concerning itself directly with lobbying against the utilities measure. What makes this two-

(Continued on page 37)

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Halt Relief to Aid Harvest

Western States Act as Unemployed, Who Give Meager Pay Offered as Cause, Stay on Relief-Rolls and Shun Private Jobs

To facilitate harvesting their crops, several Iowa counties have removed employables from their relief-rolls, and Minnesota and North Dakota have acted to halt Federal Emergency Relief projects.

The complaint that, with the increase of Federal aid, unemployed have preferred staying on relief to accepting jobs, has been heard with increasing frequency from various parts of the country.

Recently, the New York *World-Telegram*, seeking to get the truth behind reports that the New Jersey berry-crop was threatened with ruin because relief-recipients would not work, sent a staff-writer, Bart Paganini, to the fields to accept one of the proffered jobs.

Berry-Picking in New Jersey

He returned from Hammonton, New Jersey, with a graphic account of his experiences:

"I picked thirty-three pints of little, red, thimble-shaped raspberries in a day of back-torturing toil in a field near here, a blistering hot day that lasted eleven and one-half hours, and I made eighty-two cents," he reported. "When I gave up, aching and feverish, and limped back to the hay mattress in the tumbledown shack in which the berry-pickers were quartered I understood why men and women on relief in Philadelphia, Atlantic City and other cities have spurned the 2,000 jobs in the ripe raspberry fields, causing the Town Council here to ask the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to compel home-relief recipients to take jobs as pickers or be dropped from the rolls as undeserving.

"With the money I earned in a hard day's work, the hardest work I ever did in my life, I could barely buy enough canned food to last for three meals, and I picked more pints than some of the experienced pickers."

Private Employment Refused

As in New Jersey, the meager pay promised them was given as the reason that Iowans refused private employment. They pointed out that the wage-scale in the fields is less than the forty cents an hour they receive on work-relief, and that leaving the rolls diminishes their chances of returning when the temporary jobs are over.

When the harvest of small grains began in Southern Iowa, Harrison County was the first to act. William C. Cameron, Relief Director, said that employable women would be transferred to private pay-rolls in families where there were no employable men. The harvesters get from $1.50 to $2 a day, and their noon meal.

Approximately 200 families in each of at least thirteen counties have been affected by the order cutting off relief during harvest, which farmers predict will provide employment until September 1. In other counties, drastic reductions in the number on relief have been made.

The North Dakota order, providing for the interruption of all but specialized FERA projects until the harvest is in, was issued by State Administrator E. A. Willson, effective August 2.

As reports of the farm-labor shortage and the action taken to meet it came in to Washington, the Department of Agriculture reported that on July 1 the supply of farm-labor throughout the country was 95.7 per cent. of normal and the demand 80.5 per cent. of normal. Improved crop conditions have resulted in a seasonal increase in demand which is a little higher than usual.

Relief-Rolls Reduced

Harry L. Hopkins, head of the Works Progress Administration, reported to the President on July 19 that the relief-rolls were being reduced sharply under the program to put 3,500,000 idle to work. Purchase of agricultural surpluses for relief-needs, already on the decline, is expected to end November 1 when the program for direct Federal assistance expires.

At a White House meeting last week Mr. Hopkins, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and Frank C. Walker, Director of the Department of Applications and Information, discussed future relief-plans. Any definite program to follow the present $4,000,000,000 undertaking will be based on information furnished to the President in time for his January message to Congress.

"We are always going to have a large number of unemployed," Mr. Hopkins declared in an interview published recently in the *New York Times Magazine*. "It won't be what it is now because private industry will absorb most of them. This program is an emergency measure to tide them over until it does, as it inevitably will. But we are always going to have some relief. I hope and believe that it will be work-relief—roads and so on, things that private industry will never do, things that would not get done otherwise, things that are crying to be done."

Johnson's View-Point

Commenting on the relief situation in his copyrighted column for the United Feature Syndicate, Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson said recently:

"I am told that sometimes the moment a bread-winner begins to earn anything—no matter how little—he and his family go off the rolls regardless.

"I think that the combined effort of both the relief authorities and the unemployed themselves should be centered on getting people back into normal jobs. . . .

"There is no magic wand over this terrible unemployment mess, but one thing that should be put in the forefront of all effort is to find normal jobs and get people into them. As Harry Hopkins said in the first few days of his administration two years ago, 'There is no relief like a job.' "

For the Record

July 15.—The entire population of the United States sees the longest eclipse of the moon in fifty years.

Two police officers are slain by bank-robber believed to be William Mahan, Weyerhaeuser kidnaper, near Tacoma.

July 16.—Senator Huey P. Long is apparently decided upon a recall election to remove Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans.

The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Seattle hear a warning that efforts are being made to force women back into the home.

July 17.—President Roosevelt reaches truce with Governor Talmadge of Georgia in White House talk.

Mrs. Margaret Waley, wife of the Weyerhaeuser kidnaper, gets twenty years for her part in the crime.

Winfield R. Sheehan resigns as Vice-President of Fox Films in fight for control by new merger interests.

July 18.—Louis (Two-Gun) Alterie, Chicago union chief, former beer baron and gangster, is slain.

Miss Annie Smith Peck, celebrated woman mountain-climber, dies in New York at eighty-four.

July 19.—The Western Union Telegraph Company is fined $500 in Boston for contempt of court for transmitting messages protesting against the arrest of two defendants.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers in Philadelphia votes down a proposal to call a national strike September 1.

Three leaders of the Young Kansas Democratic organization revolt to join the Republican Party, assailing New Deal.

July 20.—Communistic activity is seen in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, packing-strike after riot in which fifty-four were hurt.

The Disabled American Veterans of the World War at their national convention in New Haven, Connecticut, reject a proposal for a national lottery.

July 21.—Boulder Dam reservoir, eighty-four miles long and 286 feet deep, is now the world's largest hand-made lake, the Federal Reclamation Commissioner announced.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has started 712 foreclosure proceedings throughout the country against defaulting borrowers.

Under a new California law autoists face charges of negligent homicide when their victims die within a year as a result of injury.

The United States Army begins air-maneuvers covering five States in the Far West, seventy-five planes participating.

One thousand American Nazis hold outing near Kinnelon, New Jersey, drink beer despite protest of former Mayor J. T. Congleton of Newark.

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Washington News and Comment

President's Aversion to Having His Speaking Trip Compared With Wilson's; Whispering-Campaign Against Roosevelt's Health; How to Get Out of Adversities With Congress

President Roosevelt, at this juncture, has an aversion to having his course compared with Woodrow Wilson's. It is so deep-seated that it has put him in a dilemma. With the aid of a remarkably unanimous press, he routed pretty effectively the new whispering-campaign about his health.

His next move, indorsed by experience, was to go to the country with a speaking campaign. In this way, appearing before large audiences in widely separated parts of the country, he would give people a chance to judge for themselves whether he was well.

No one in close touch with him had any doubt of the result, least of all the newspaper men of all shades of opinion who see him twice a week in press conferences. But there was a flaw in it, due to the fact that the whispering-campaign's recurrence substantially coincided with three Presidential reverses on policy.

* * *

The newspapers were quick to draw a parallel with Woodrow Wilson's career. It was pointed out that the last Democratic President made his ill-fated "swing around the country" when resisted by the Senate on the League of Nations issue.

Mr. Roosevelt, tho himself not superstitious, appreciates that many people are. He already had seen his NRA wrecked by the Supreme Court, his hurry-up tax-drive stopped by protest, and his House Democratic majority turn against him on a personal issue in the fight on the power interests.

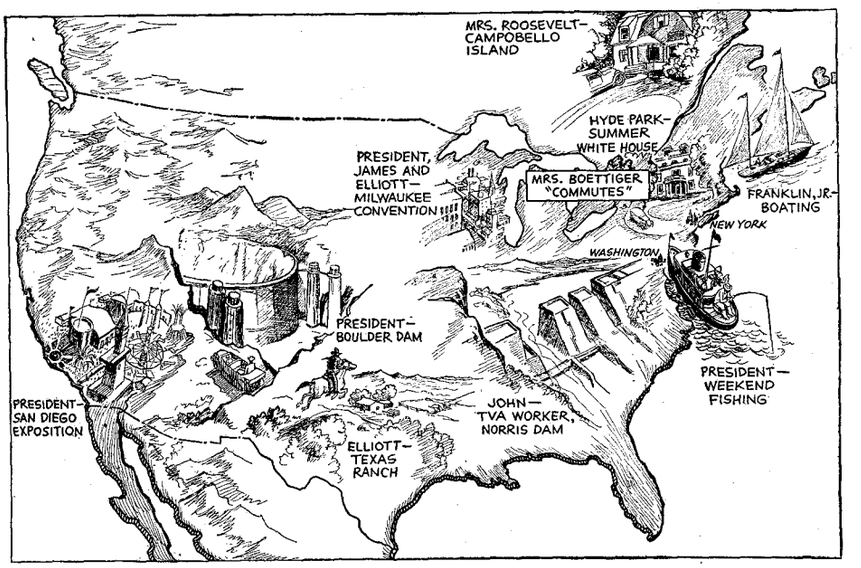
A "swing around the country" would suggest, all too strongly, an appeal from Congress to the country. This would aggravate the temporary split in his own Party by implying that all means for settling the "revolt" in Washington had been exhausted; in other words, that the President was conceding defeat at the hands of his own Party in Congress.

And, since nothing succeeds like success, those who wanted to believe that the President was in retreat would carry out the parallel with Wilson. They would foresee Mr. Roosevelt, like Mr. Wilson, returning to Washington in disillusionment at finding that the legislative branch had accurately reflected the national sentiment.

* * *

The White House, at first tacitly confirming friendly dispatches that the President was to make a speaking tour upon adjournment of Congress, began resisting the Wilson parallel in emphatic terms. Considering this problem apart, the best way to combat this power of suggestion was to call off the trip altogether.

The delayed adjournment of Congress offered an acceptable excuse. But, then, there appeared this other factor in public opinion—the virulent gossip that the President (also like Wilson) had broken under the strain.



Courtesy of The Associated Press

How the Roosevelts expect to cover the Continent this summer: The President will visit Boulder Dam, San Diego Exposition, and Milwaukee convention of Young Democrats

Mr. Roosevelt told friends that the way he had nailed that subterranean type of campaign when about to start his second campaign for Governor, was to "do the entire State in three weeks." To head off similar stories at the opening of his Presidential campaign, he shattered precedents by flying to Chicago to accept the nomination in person, then made a campaign trip unequaled even by Alfred E. Smith, in 1928.

Since taking the Presidency, he has stood off the tendency to this type of attack by making himself by far the most traveled President ever to occupy his office. And, as for the insinuations of mental deterioration, the nation has had something of an opportunity to judge by the fact that it has heard Mr. Roosevelt's voice far more frequently, by radio, than it has heard any of his predecessors'.

The outcome, in the present instance, is a decision to make a transcontinental trip, after adjournment, ostensibly to attend the San Diego Exposition, but with a speech here and there along the way.

* * *

The political potentialities of the Presidential health, or even rumors of health, are well understood by Mr. Roosevelt. A keen student of political history, he knows that men have lost the Presidency by the mere unconfirmed suggestion of doubtful physical stamina.

Within his own term, he has seen the hair-trigger effect of health rumors on Wall Street, and, hence, on business outlooks. So conscious is he of this phenomenon, and of the proneness to dire rumor when a slight cold confines him to his chambers, that he makes it a point to have a press committee, selected by the newspaper correspondents themselves, interview him on the regular press conference days when he is under doctor's orders to stay abed.

From his personal observations in Washington toward the close of the last Democratic régime, he well remembers the unsettlement and ever-growing rumor that came of Mr. Wilson's unwillingness to be seen when his condition declined. He remembers the Senate Committee which went to the White House to see for itself.

This is why Mr. Roosevelt, altho at first appreciating press silence about his physical handicap, long since decided that for a man in the Presidency—the man in a goldfish-bowl—the franker the discussion about his health the better.

* * *

The President's technique for making his way out of his adversities included a determination to get along with Congress. This is on the theory that once the nation's First Citizen runs to the country with tales of Congressional misbehavior, the lid is off the trouble-box.

It is the more so when the Congress in question happens to be strongly of the President's own Party. Therefore, allowing a few days for tempers to cool after his original defeat on the "death sentence" in the public-utility holding-company bill, Mr. Roosevelt called in the Congressional leaders, and suggested, in effect, that they would all hang separately if they did not hang together at the approach to the Presidential campaign.

Since a house divided against itself can not stand, the Democratic leaders, much as they resented being kept on the job all through a hot Washington summer, saw that they could not defeat the President permanently without also defeating themselves for reelection.

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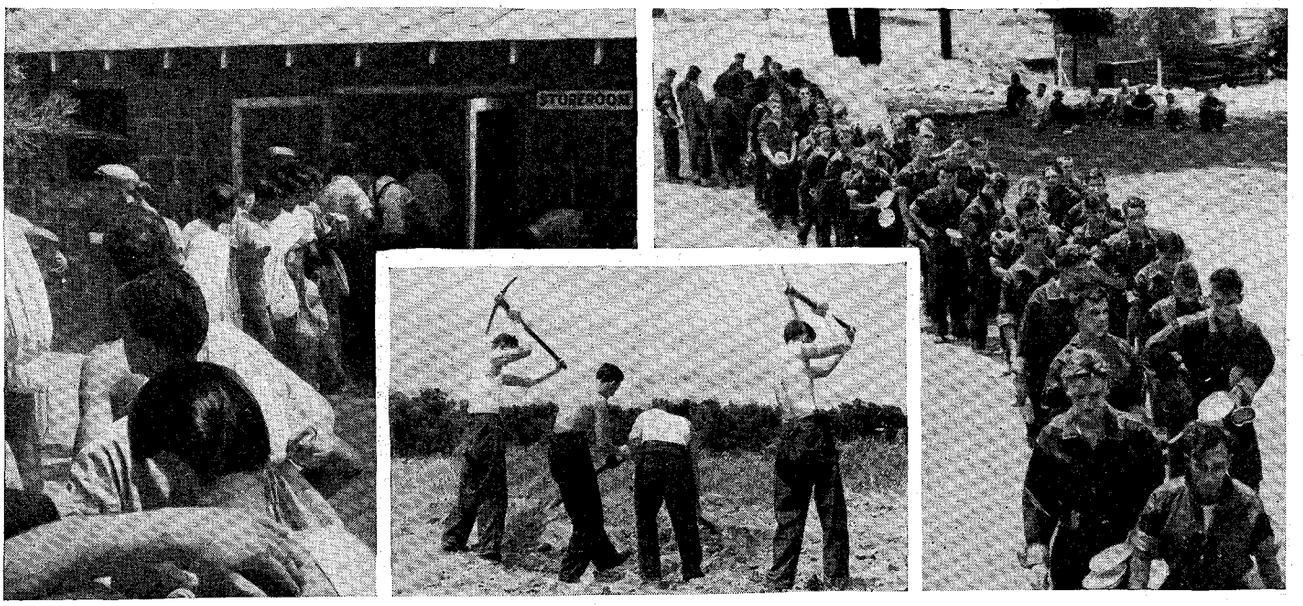
Summer Brings More Youths Into the CCC



Thomas D. McAvoy

Evolution of young men from the cities into Civilian Conservation Corps members: left, *arrival at processing-station at Camp Meade, Maryland;* right, *lined up for mess-call in their new outfits;* center, *at work on road-building*

Keystone

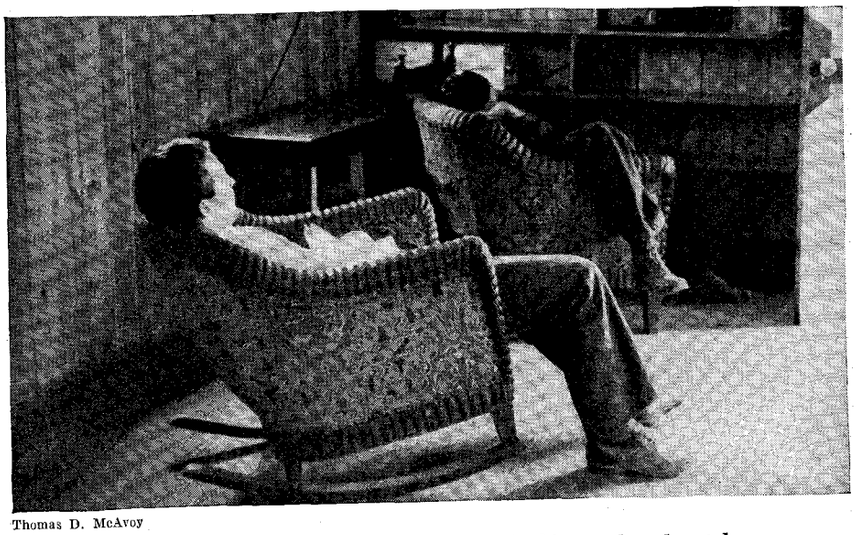
A wheelbarrow-and-shovel brigade of the CCC goes into action on a road near Camp Dix, New Jersey

Keystone

CCC silhouette: Back to camp after a day's work in the Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas

Thomas D. McAvoy

He's First Cook at Beltsville, Maryland, and he likes art after dinner



Thomas D. McAvoy

Their first day in CCC camp will soon be history, but they take it calmly with a couple of armchairs and a radio, at Beltsville

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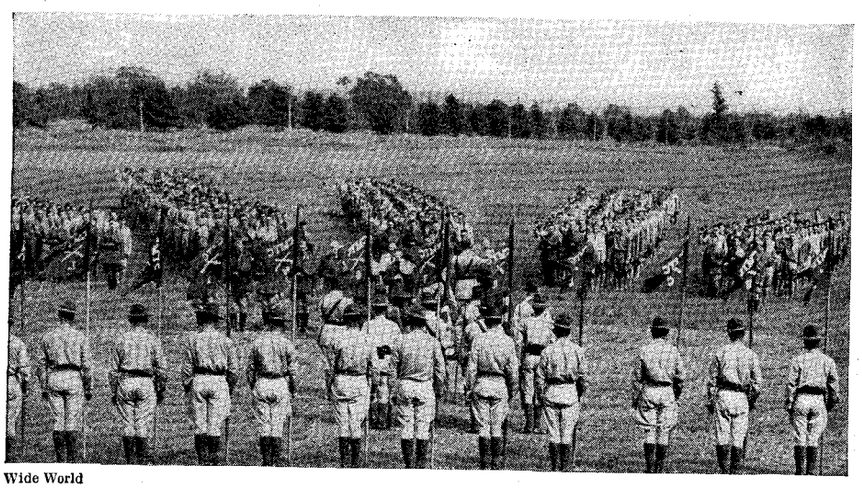
Training in National Guard and C.M.T.C.

Acme

The man who wakes up the National Guardsmen at Camp Smith, New York

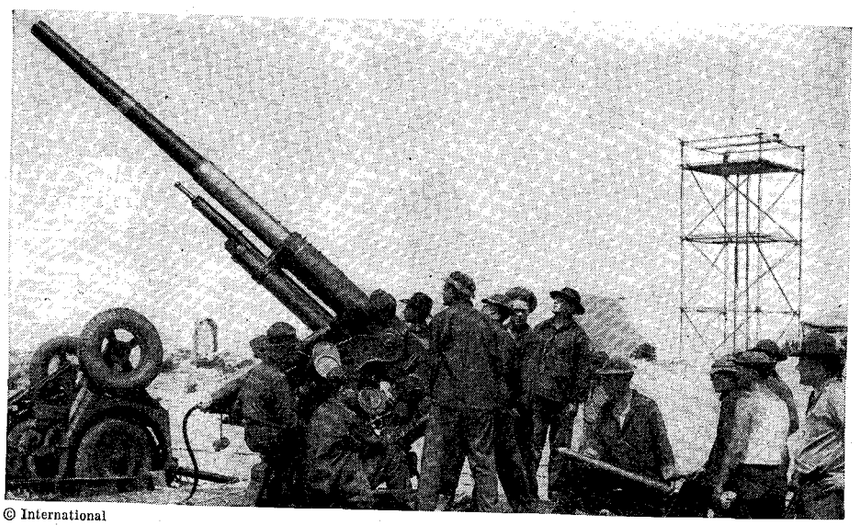
Acme

Two young guardsmen from Brooklyn examine their rifles, shortly after their arrival at Camp Smith, near Peekskill, New York



Wide World

Presenting the colors to new companies in the Citizens Military Training Camp at Camp Dix, New Jersey, where 1,500 recruits have arrived



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Reserve officers of coast artillery regiments in target-practise with an antiaircraft gun, at Fort Tilden, Rockaway Point, New York

Wide World

From the Bronx, New York, he went to Camp Dix and learned about potatoes

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

SAVAGERY IN GERMANY TOWARD JEWS AND CATHOLICS: Does It Cloak Serious Economic Situation?—Many American Newspapers Denounce New Nazi Terror

Acme

An early example of anti-Semitism in Germany: Nazis forcing Jewish residents of Chemnitz to whitewash walls. This photograph was smuggled across the border

Race and religion, said a great statesman of the Victorian era, are the "two incendiary forces of history."

The man who made that statement was the late John Morley, and, as some English and American editors have remarked, he must have turned over in his grave when he learned what the one-time Austrian house-painter, who became the Reichsfuehrer-Chancellor Adolf Hitler, a naturalized German, has done by way of persecution against the Jews and Catholics in Germany.

More than 80,500 persons, mostly Jews, have left Germany since Hitler came to power.

According to the census of June 16, 1933, says "The Statesman's Year-Book," there were in Germany 40,865,151 Protestants (62.7 per cent. of the total population), 21,172,087 Catholics (32.5 per cent.), 34,927 other Christians (0.1 per cent.), 499,682 Jews (0.7 per cent.), and 2,646,614 adherents of other professions of religion (4.0 per cent.).

Amid the turmoil in Germany Chancellor Hitler was said to have been on a sea-voyage off the coast of Norway. Later it was reported that he was having conversations at Hitler's retreat in the Bavarian Alps, with Franz Seldte, Nazi Minister of Labor.

Herr Seldte has been pictured by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* as having a strong chin, compressed prominent lips, and a pugnacious nose. He wears high collars as if to accentuate his long, stiff neck.

1934 "Purge" Recalled

Naturally all well-informed observers of German affairs, since Herr Hitler was assured of supreme authority, recalled the "purge by blood" of June, 1934.

This year's "purge," which is aimed at alleged anti-Nazi activities of Jews and Catholics, has been described as a "purification."

Mass arrests of Catholic clergymen were predicted on July 19 in the Nazi drive against the Roman Catholic Church. Hans Kerrl, a bitter anti-Jew, took charge of all church matters, as a minister without portfolio, and set out to enforce strictly Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering's orders that churchmen who offended the Third Reich must be persecuted.

Goering's Edict

The edict concerning the Catholic clergy, which was given to the press by General Goering, contained this declaration:

"The State's policy in dealing with political Catholicism is simply and clearly established. The National Socialist State guarantees the inviolability of the Christian, and therewith the Catholic, Church. It guarantees the Catholic Church and its religious institutions its protection. The time when the State's intention and power did not suffice to protect the Church from the destructive influence of the atheist movement is over. For the Church has disappeared every excuse for attempting to preserve, outside of religious activity, political influence or attempting to create it anew."

Reports from German Catholic centers last Sunday were that priests performed their offices without molestation, but in Freiburg, Baden, they defied the Goering edict. The Nazi press, according to Berlin cables, took the stand that General Goering had merely issued a "last warning" to Catholics to toe the line and that action against them would come later.

Far more exciting to world opinion were the anti-Jewish riots in the West End district of Berlin on July 15—the first to occur since the early days of the Nazi régime. An editorial in *Der Angriff*, newspaper organ of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, which threatened Jews because they had demonstrated at a Swedish motion-picture showing a Jew as an unpleasant character, was said to be the cause of the latest anti-Semitic outburst.

While the Nazi Government disavowed all responsibility for this anti-Semitic violence, it was noted with interest by American press correspondents at Berlin that Count Wolf von Helldorf, radical Nazi, violent anti-Semite, was appointed Police President of Berlin after a conference presided over by Doctor Goebbels.

Anti-Semitic tumult broke out again on the night of July 19 on the Kurfuerstendamm, the fashionable avenue in Berlin's West End. Squads of young Nazis, wrote a Berlin representative of the New York *Times*, molested Jews in cafés and on sidewalks, shouting, "Destroy the Jews!"

Jews fled into the side-streets, with the anti-Semite gang in hot pursuit.

The Nazi press, police, and Storm-Troop leaders severally blamed the anti-Semitic demonstration on different causes. Sigrid Schultz, Berlin correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, said that the press blamed *agents-provocateurs*. The secret police asserted that suspicious elements were seeking to discredit the State and the Nazi movement. The Storm Troopers maintained that the Jews themselves were responsible for the disorder.

In London concern was felt that lately the Nazis who rule Germany have come into conflict successively with student corps, the Stahlhelm veterans' organizations, the independent Evangelical Church, the Catholic Church, and the Jews.

To Distract Attention?

As nothing happens in Germany without official cognizance, the point was raised in the British capital whether the disturbances in Germany were not designed to distract attention from something more important. According to a London correspondent of the New York *Times*:

"That may be the case, but the question is what that something could be. It could scarcely be a military matter, since German rearming is now open and unconcealed.

"It might be economic, since German economic conditions are scarcely of the best, yet, on the other hand, summer is not the period when the economic shoe pinches most.

"It might be a matter of financial stringency, for the German cash reserves are notoriously inadequate to stand the strain

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put on them by the huge rearmament and work-creation programs."

American Press Caustic

American editorial comment has been full and varied about the German situation. Particularly caustic was the remark of the Hartford *Courant* that "in one night Germany has seen evaporate what little goodwill had been painfully built up abroad in the last few months." The Nazi régime, by showing its tolerance of the brutal acts against the Jews in the middle of July again "demonstrated its unworthiness of the respect of decent people."

Noting that the Nazi régime was worried about foreign resentment against Jew-baiting in Berlin, the Baltimore *Sun* observed that "as to the efforts of the Nazi leaders to escape blame for these brutal and indecent occurrences, it must be said that it is hard to believe the episode was the result merely of outbreaks by overzealous and irresponsible young ruffians." The young rowdies of Germany, this daily went on to say, do not go in for "outbreaks" which they know will be frowned upon by the authorities.

Editorial responses by telegraph to THE LITERARY DIGEST on the subject of the latest Nazi persecution of the Jews follow:

The St. Paul *Volkszeitung* said that the Berlin riots seemed to furnish further proof of the contention that some minor official and youthful adherents of the Nazi régime get out of control and it continued, "Hitler's personal supervision against repetitions indicates the intentions of the Government. Recurring persecutions of any kind undoubtedly cause harmful reactions in other countries."

In the view of Sigmund Gottschalf, editor of the Louisville *Anzeiger*, "The riot in Berlin was due solely to propaganda inaugurated by irresponsible parties."

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* said the anti-Jewish outbreak in Berlin should bring a blush of shame to all who admire the pre-Nazi Germany and it added:

"It reveals the Nazi terror in its true colors. The responsibility is plain. It was undeniably the anti-Semitic preachings of ranking Nazis in the policies of the Government which roused the mob, both Storm Troopers and civilians, to its violence. Such outbreaks are not necessarily spontaneous. But more likely to be cold-bloodedly planned. Lest the people think too deeply of their economic plight and their lost liberties, they must have a diversion. The Jews are readily available victims. It is the brutal way of Fascism. Mussolini has his Ethiopians; Hitler, his Jews."

"We must not beat him quite to death—he is the only Jew in the place and we want him for further actions"—Der Simpl *(Prague)*

© Keystone

Hans Kerrl

In the judgment of the Boise *Idaho Statesman* Chancellor Hitler has been all along "inciting 60,000,000 Germans of Aryan blood to persecute 600,000 Jews. Brave Hitler. He fears no odds providing they are in his favor."

The Denver *Post* explained the anti-Jewish riots in Berlin on the ground that Germany seemed "to have gone crazy with the heat or something." The Hitler dictatorship, remarked the El Paso *Times*, has to "keep doing something to make a showing."

According to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, the Berlin anti-Semitic riots constitute "a disgrace to any nation claiming to be civilized" and Germany "makes no friend by promoting, condoning, or tolerating them."

An Authoritative Verdict

An authoritative verdict given to THE LITERARY DIGEST by Sol M. Stroock, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee of New York, reads:

"Nazism's latest assaults on Catholics, Protestants, and Jews reveal once again that, despite the denials of its leaders, Nazism is a challenge to the fundamentals of all great religious faiths. The Jews as the smallest and most defenseless group in Germany were the first to be attacked. But the Catholic and Protestant faiths as well, based as they are on the ideals of an inviolate conscience and of the brotherhood of man, must suffer from a totalitarian government that is pledged to control every thought and action of the individual."

Tragedy Stalks Air-Line

Crash of Royal Dutch Plane Is Third in a Week

Hovering over them like a jinx, disaster for the third time within a week—the fifth in seven months—shocked and bewildered officials of the Royal Dutch Air-Lines in Amsterdam on July 20.

As passengers who crashed in one of their liners—without loss of life—on July 17 near Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, were arriving at Amsterdam, word was flashed of a terrible accident in Switzerland.

A huge trimotored Douglas crashed during a storm in a forest on a mountain in Italian Switzerland. Thirteen persons, including a woman and a boy, perished. The victims were four members of the crew, six Dutch passengers, a German, and two British male passengers.

The big ship sent out an SOS by its siren as it passed over the village of Mesocco, in the valley of that name which leads down to Lake Maggiore, near Locarno. It was en route from Milan to Frankfort-on-the-Main and Amsterdam.

Dives Into Forest

After several unsuccessful attempts to find a suitable landing-place, the plane suddenly at 300 feet was seen to dive into a pine forest. The company's London office said the pilot encountered fog as he crossed into Switzerland, was forced back into the clouds, and struck a mountain.

One of the victims was Louis Mariano Nesbitt, British mining engineer, who, in 1930, made a precarious survey of Ethiopia, writing his adventures in a book entitled "Hell-Hole of Creation."

Other Accidents

On July 13 one of their big Fokkers was wrecked in making a forced landing at the Amsterdam air-field. Four of the five members of the crew and two Britons, out of a total of fifteen passengers, were killed. Five of those who escaped were injured.

The ship, on its way to Malmo, Sweden, experienced engine trouble soon after taking off; the pilot brought her around, headed home, but in trying to descend, a strut on her left wing collided with a dike under construction. Thrown over on its side, the plane burned.

A steward and a Norwegian passenger risked their lives to rescue twelve others from the flaming wreck.

The crash of the famous Dutch "Flying Hotel," in the Syrian desert, in December, 1930, and another crash, on April 6, near Cassel, Prussia, complete the quintet of accidents.

The "Flying Hotel" took seven persons to their deaths when it fell under mysterious circumstances ten miles south of Rutba Wells, Irak. Only shortly before it had won the handicap in the England-to-Australia air-race.

The accident in Prussia cost the Prague-Amsterdam line of the company its flagship, which crashed in flames, killing seven persons.

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Lion of Judah Defies Rome's Eagles

Haile Selassie Invokes God of Solomon and David to Arouse Ethiopia's Warriors, Pledging Fight to Last Man Against Invader

Men and women, Christians and Mohammedans, young and old, were called upon in Ethiopia's Parliament House at Addis Ababa, on July 18, to fight to the death against Italy in the "sacred cause of Ethiopian independence."

From his imperial box in the Parliament House opposite the great palace, the Ethiopian King of Kings, in khaki, declared to a vast audience of parliamentarians, soldiers, and citizens: "Your sovereign now speaking will be among you unhesitatingly to spill all his own blood for independence."

While he warned Premier Benito Mussolini that he must respect Ethiopia's independence and territorial integrity, the Emperor at the same time considered a possibility of war unflinchingly, and told the world Ethiopia was prepared to resist to the last man.

Scenes of wild enthusiasm, both in Parliament and in public squares outside, greeted the Emperor's defiant utterances. To Members of Parliament, tribal chieftains, and leaders of his army, the King of Kings and Conquering Lion of Judah said:

"God will be our fortress and shield and the modern armament of aggressors can not deter our duty for Ethiopian independence."

As Haile Selassie's dynasty claims direct descent from King Solomon, the God upon whom the Emperor called is the God of Solomon and David. Ethiopian Christians are Copts.

The dark, curly-bearded Emperor did not order general mobilization of Ethiopia's fierce warriors, but he did sound a call to approaching battle, when he shouted:

"Our ancestors preserved their independence by sacrificing their lives. Follow their example."

Object of Negotiations

Before and after the Emperor's exhortation to his people negotiations were in progress, according to Rome dispatches, by the Italian, British, and French Foreign Ministers to discover a way out of the difficulties in which the great Powers and the League of Nations have been placed by the Italo-Ethiopian controversy. The negotiations were said to have a twofold object:

1. To devise a formula permitting the League to wash its hands of the affair without too severe a blow to its prestige.

2. To find a method of directly dealing with the controversy.

Robert Worth Bingham, American Ambassador at London, told Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's Foreign Secretary, of the "grave concern" felt by the United States over the Italo-Ethiopian crisis. In a memorandum, Mr. Bingham reminded Sir Samuel that there was a declaration that the United States was interested in peace in all parts of the world.

A plan for an Anglo-Franco-Italian meeting at Paris to avert war between Italy and Ethiopia was reported to have been abandoned because no basis for agreement could be found. France, according to dispatches, had insisted that if the meeting were held there must be an advance agreement in general terms, lest the meeting further anger Signor Mussolini, instead of leading to a peaceable settlement.

Acme

Emperor Haile Selassie I (with shotgun): "God will be our fortress and shield"

Hope for peace seems to lie in hotel-room negotiations when the League of Nations Council meets at Geneva.

Press Has Its Theories

Some European critics of Premier Mussolini have remarked that it is an old theory with liberal historians that dictatorship is almost bound, sooner or later, to make war.

The Manchester Guardian, perhaps the world's most famous liberal newspaper, held to this theory about Italy's threat of war against Abyssinia. It printed an article by an Italian expatriate living in Paris, Carlo Roselli, avowedly anti-Fascist, who insisted that Mussolini realizes he is slipping, and knows that he must create a diversion.

The Vancouver *Daily Province* was impressed by the fact that Signor Roselli claimed that Fascism in Italy no longer commands the loyal allegiance of the younger generation. The Roselli argument was that Fascism controlling the whole of Italy's national life has killed its opposition, and, with it, has killed the initiative of the nation.

Signor Roselli does not say that the Blackshirt régime is in any immediate danger of revolt—but he does say that Il Duce realizes he must supply his Blackshirts with a new and stronger stimulant.

Orange *versus* Green Again

Celebration of the 245th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in Northern Ireland was the occasion of fighting between Catholics and Protestant Orangemen.

The River Boyne, rising in the Bog of Allen, near Carbery, in Kildare County, flows into the Irish Sea four miles below Drogheda. It was the scene, on July 1, 1690, of a battle between the armies of King William III and King James II.

This historic battle always has been considered to have made Protestantism secure as the official religion of Britain. The Society of Orangemen celebrates the event on July 12; often disorder arises.

The Society was organized in Northern Ireland in 1795, with the object of defending the reigning sovereign, supporting the Protestant religion, and maintaining the laws of the Kingdom. The name came from William, Prince of Orange, who became William III of England.

While policemen, armed with rifles, patroled the excited western section of Belfast six days after the parade of the Orangemen, Belfast's Lord Mayor, Sir Crawford McCullagh, made an appeal to the citizenry to end rioting which had cost seven lives. "Let your motto be 'Peace, good-will to all men,'" the Lord Mayor said.

Protestant religious leaders cooperated in a move to end the disturbances. A protest was sent to Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, by Catholic leaders who asserted that the North of Ireland Government had not been sufficiently diligent in putting an end to "the un-Christian campaign in Belfast."

Saving Money for France

Less than six weeks after Pierre Laval, in his third appearance as France's Premier, ended the most serious governmental crisis his country had known in nine years, he put through twenty-three decree-laws calling for an estimated reduction on State expenditures of 10,000,000,000 francs.

To effect this far-reaching deflationary economy he had to keep the Cabinet in an uninterrupted session of fifteen hours.

While M. Laval's courage in taking drastic measures to remedy the budget-situation, to keep the franc on gold, and curb evaluationist-speculation was generally admired in financial and political circles, the extreme Left denounced him.

But business men seemed anxious because they feared that unless radical steps were taken to stimulate trade the sacrifices made would be vain, and devaluation inevitable.

On the Left, especially among government employees of radical persuasion, there was much grumbling against M. Laval's 10 per cent. reduction in all State expenditure, and of the salaries of all civil servants who earn more than $660 a year.

Demonstrators against salary and pension cuts chanted in the Place de l'Opéra on July 19, "Our salaries! Police with us! Laval resign!" But flying-squads of police smashed into the demonstrators and stopped the attempted riot.

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CURRENT OPINION

Two Defeats and One Victory for New Deal in Important Court Decisions; Cheers for Call That Congress Adjourn; Possible Return of the Hapsburgs Stirs Little Entente

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Threes: Things ran in threes for the Administration last week. Three important court decisions, each participated in by three Justices and affecting a three-letter offspring of the New Deal, were handed down in three days in three different cities. Each was greeted by three editorial cheers —and groans. They were:

Monday—The PWA slum-clearance decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Cincinnati, holding that the Government has no right to condemn land for such purposes.

Tuesday—The AAA decision by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at Boston, holding that the processing-tax was unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to delegate such powers.

Wednesday—The TVA decision by the United States Court of Appeals, at New Orleans, giving the Government its first victory after two defeats. It upheld the constitutional right of the Government to sell in competition with private industry the surplus electric power generated along the Tennessee River.

Each of the decisions is expected to be carried to the Supreme Court. Of the three, editors gave the AAA ruling chief attention, since it vitally affects the Government's intensive campaign to increase farmers' purchasing-power through distribution of processing-taxes for crop curtailment.

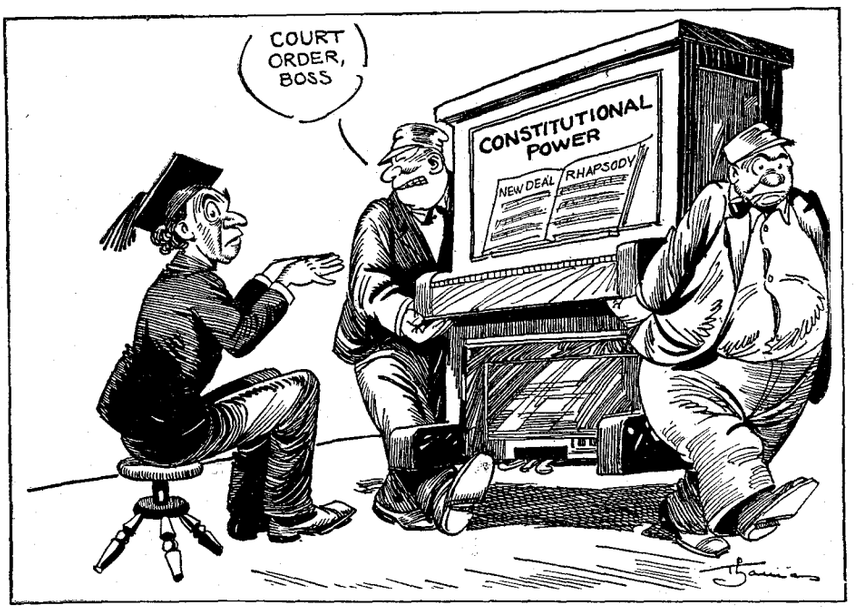
Upon "unsound and uneconomic doctrines," the Roosevelt Administration "reared its whole weird AAA structure, declared the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). It continued:

> Cotton and wheat plowed under, corn and tobacco output curtailed, little pigs slaughtered, scarcity created in a land of plenty—why? So that the prices of farm products might be raised, the farmer assured dollar "parity," and recovery attained. To recompense producers who complied with the crop-restriction rules, the processing-tax was assessed—to be paid, in the end, by the consumer.
>
> With what result? Food prices outran wages. Housewives found it increasingly difficult to make the family budget balance. From all sides rose a clamor against the soaring cost of living.
>
> In the case of cotton, the processing-tax of 4.2 cents a pound piled stifling burdens on textile-manufacturers. Many mills in New England were forced to close, some manufacturers left this country for Brazil. Wholesalers and jobbers had to go on a hand-to-mouth basis. Curtailment of the cotton crop, financed by the processing-tax, slashed American exports, and sadly demoralized our cotton trade abroad. . . .
>
> Meanwhile, almost $1,000,000,000 have been collected in processing-taxes for distribution among farmers. Secretary Wallace has described the system as the siphoning of money from the city to the country. In other words, the populous consuming-centers, such as Philadelphia, are taxed to pay Western and Southern farmers for crops which they don't produce.

But "false political philosophy is no cure for false economic philosophy," asserted another Philadelphia paper, *The Record* (Ind.). While it disapproved the processing-tax, it criticized the decision as "another example of judicial obstruction of the Federal Government through twisting the Constitution." It added:

> Under any reasonable interpretation of the Constitution, it would seem that if the tariff can be invoked to provide bounties for industry, the taxing-power of the Government under the Constitution may be invoked to protect agriculture.
>
> *The Record* deplores this decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals not because we defend the processing-taxes—but because the decision is another reactionary interference of the Courts with the responsibility of the Federal Government to fulfil its Constitutional mandate "to promote the general welfare."
>
> After this two-to-one ruling, which may or may not be held up by the United States Supreme Court, many will question the wisdom if not the right of the lower Federal Courts in overriding Acts of Congress, instead of simply putting the decision up to the Supreme Court, where it belongs.
>
> Sooner or later the whole broad issue will crystallize. Sooner or later the nation must face the fact that as fast as the President and Congress are taking one step forward, the judiciary nullifies that progress by taking two steps backward.
>
> In brief, the American people will have to decide whether they want to go forward on the path of social reform, by amending the Constitution so as to deny the Courts the power to obstruct social reform—
>
> Or whether they want to back-track to the Old Deal—with property rights paramount and human rights "unconstitutional."

"The AAA decision will bring no cheers from North Dakota farmers," said the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* (Ind.). "To them it is like the judicial execution of a $24,000,000 baby who already has done much good, and whose future seemed encouraging."



Embarrassing

—*Thomas in the Detroit* News

In Nebraska, the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) remarked that "it goes without saying that the decision will be as dismaying to the agricultural Middle West as it is to Triple-A officials in Washington."

However, "even if AAA processing-taxes are outlawed now they will have served at least one useful purpose," said the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) *Gazette* (Ind.). "The cash-benefits they made possible have enabled farmers to replace much worn-out farm machinery."

As the Washington *Evening Star* (Ind.) saw it, "the doom of AAA seems logically to have been sealed by the Appellate Court's emphasis on inherent limitations of the extension of Federal power in new fields."

Laud PWA Decision: As for the PWA slum-clearance decision, holding that the Government has no right to condemn property for low-cost housing-projects, a majority of the editors seemed to approve.

"The country is not in the real-estate business," said the Troy (N. Y.) *Times Record* (Ind.), while the Sioux Falls (S. D.) *Argus-Leader* (Ind.-Rep.) called the decision "refreshing," since "it indicates a bulwark for individual rights against the sweep of New Deal socialism."

"A blessing rather than an obstacle," agreed the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Post-Standard* (Rep.). "No one denies that building adequate and comfortable homes to replace slums in derelict areas is a good thing. But it should be a local project, with State or Federal Government participating only in the cost."

Other papers saw irony in the situation. As the St. Louis *Star-Times* (Ind.) expressed it:

"The Government can condemn land for

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Another Ailing New Dealer

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

forts, to protect the people from foreign invaders. It can condemn land for post-offices, so that the people can conveniently get their mail. It can condemn land for public parks for the people to go to, or to take the cure at famous baths. But it has no power to condemn land for slum-clearance so that the people can breathe fresh air and live decently in their homes."

It is "a clear warning" to the lawmakers at Washington, declared the Houston *Chronicle* (Ind.-Dem.). "Tho denied the right of condemnation, the Government still has the right of purchase, and surely owners of property are still open to reason on the matter of sales. Low-cost housing-projects should go ahead."

To the Detroit *News* (Ind.) the PWA decision "indicates the absolute need for passing New Deal legislation in review before the courts as rapidly as may be."

Cause for Cheers: With the judicial score of the week 2 to 0 against them because of the AAA and PWA decisions, the New Dealers broke into cheers over their TVA victory.

"I am delighted," said Senator George W. Norris, Republican, of Nebraska, father of the Tennessee Valley Act. "It is just what I expected."

Hailing the decision as "a sweeping victory for TVA and for the people," the Chattanooga *News* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "the jurists were not only on sound constitutional footing, but also in tune with the world in which mankind finds itself to-day. TVA is the most significant example of long range planning the Administration has undertaken. Affirmation of its constitutionality enheartens all who believe man's intelligence can cushion the shock of change."

The heart of the decision, in the words of the Mobile *Press* (Ind.-Dem.), "would seem to be the opinion that while the United States can not engage in private business at will, it may dispose of Government property. If the distinction in this case is upheld, TVA is empowered to destroy large and established interests in this section."

Tired Congress, Tired Nation: A tall, lanky, loose-jointed Southerner, Braswell Drue Deen of Georgia, drawled a two-minute speech in the House of Representatives last week, and was cheered for three minutes. The gist of what he said was: "Let's adjourn and go home."

The cheers echoed in hundreds of papers. If Congress was hot and tired, the country, it appeared, was tired of Congress. Mr. Deen said in an interview that he was "just about plumb frazzled out."

In the brief speech which raised him from obscurity to the ranks of the session's outstanding figures, Representative Deen (see page 38) said that "this share-the-wealth, soak-the-rich and save-the-poor legislation, some of which I favor, can wait six months longer."

Apparently, the House agreed. But it did not vote the way it cheered, for the next day it rejected the adjournment resolution by 259 to 86. At the same time, Congressional leaders were predicting that the session would not end before August 20 or later.

While *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.) was declaring that "in the name of common humanity it is time that someone bespoke a little time off" for Congress, pointing out that it "has already enacted one of the most tremendous legislative programs any nation ever saw," the Savannah *News* (Ind.), in Representative Deen's own State, dug into statistics.

If the present session lasts until September 1, *The News* found, it will rank as one of the longest sessions on record, for "only twenty-three of the 170 preceding sessions have lasted longer." The longest single session "was the War-time regular session which convened on December 3, 1917, continued through the Congressional primaries and elections of the following fall, and, also, beyond the Armistice, and did not adjourn until November 21, 1918, 354 days after it began, and only eleven days short of a full year."

Editors who praised Representative Deen's speech belabored the House's refusal to quit.

"It heard its master's voice," asserted the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.). "A rubber stamp Congress? The term is almost too mild."

"Thus," added the Troy (N. Y.) *Times Record* (Ind.), "Congress chooses the President's pap-machine as its supreme objective rather than the welfare of the people of the United States."

"Congress should adjourn for the good of the country and for its own good," urged the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* (Ind.-Rep.), and the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.), spokesman for many papers, agreed that "an early adjournment would mean a distinct stimulus to business."

Other commentators sharply disagreed.

"It might be recalled," observed the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), "that the Declaration of Independence was written under the broiling sun of a hot July day—without benefit of air-conditioning."

Likewise, the Portland *Oregon Journal* (Ind.-Rep.): "Desertion by Congress of the President through adjournment in this hour would be cowardice and recreancy to public duty." R. L. Brink, Editor of the Boise *Capital News* (Ind.), made this comment:

"That Mule Ain't Blind—He Just Don't Give a Darn"

—Ray in the Kansas City Star

"One newspaper editor who puts his nose to a nice, fresh new grindstone at seven every morning says: 'Keep 'em there until their docket is clear.' It is poppycock about business being afraid. It's been afraid for six years. Make Congress earn its vacation like the rest of us do—if we get any."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Back to the Hapsburgs: These two antithetical statements tell eloquently the story of Austria's fifteen-year struggle to find a way out of the shambles of the World War débâcle—through the Hapsburgs:

"The House of Hapsburg introduced and completed many great developments in our country, but it has completed its rôle and its time is passed. . . . The past is buried, and we turn toward a new future."—Chancellor Renner, in April, 1919, when Austria exiled the ancient ruling family.

"It is conceivable and desirable that the people of the Danube Basin . . . should again follow the unalterable economic laws. . . . In such a development the Hapsburg Crown may again achieve European importance." — Fatherland Front (only legal Austrian political party) in July, 1935.

On July 10 Europe's "orphan" State turned back the clock, back to the feudal family that ruled her for sixteen generations. Slim, handsome, Hapsburg-looking Archduke Otto, head of the House at twenty-two, and the forty-odd other archdukes and archduchesses were permitted to return, their property, for the most part, restored.

To most Austrians Otto's enthronement as ruler of Austria appeared the next logical step. He may return first as a private citizen, or, possibly, as Regent. Nobody knows exactly.

Otto's kingdom would consist of 32,369 square miles, 6,732,625 people; the empire of his great-uncle, Francis Joseph, had 261,259 square miles, 51,000,000 people. Under the peace treaties, the Little Entente and Italy got large slices of territory.

Therefore, as was to be expected, chief opposition to these developments in Austria has come from the Little Entente—Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia. A

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Hapsburg restoration might mean a fight to reconstitute the old empire.

The point of view of this powerful Central European group was expressed by the *Prager Presse*, organ of the Czechoslovak Foreign Office. It said:

> Every one who knows the situation as it is in Central Europe understands that not merely the return of the Hapsburgs to Austria but any discussion of the subject is quite unacceptable to every one of the Little Entente States. The Little Entente's standpoint has not altered one iota in this respect since the War.
>
> None of them would tolerate responsible representatives of the Hapsburg Dynasty settling down in neighboring Austria. The whole of the Little Entente is prepared to accept the last consequences of its decision to oppose not only restoration but the mere return of Otto and Zita (Otto's mother) to Austrian soil.
>
> Restoration of our former oppressors in Austria or in Hungary would bring about such disorders and warfare that Europe could hardly survive.
>
> Equally unreasonable is the talk the Hapsburgs are the "best guaranty against Anschluss." A glance at the map will show the Hapsburgs' return would in reality be a first step toward Anschluss and enormously increase the danger of its realization. An attempt at restoration would throw the Little Entente States into an alliance with Germany against the Hapsburgs.
>
> In Austria the whole working class and the Socialists would be driven into the arms of the Nazis, for they regard the Nazis as a mere passing danger, but the Hapsburgs and replacement of the pre-War régime, as a standing and grave peril.
>
> Yugoslavia might well be influenced to decide that Anchluss would be a lesser evil for her, for she knows the Hapsburgs would continue to do as they have done up to to-day, sowing discord within her frontiers and stirring up discontent among the Croats.
>
> Whoever sees in the Hapsburgs a guaranty of peace does not know the history of this house. Whoever puts his trust in them is betrayed in advance.
>
> To-day Beelzebub may quarrel with the devil, but to-morrow he may be in alliance with him.

Other parts of Central Europe commented guardedly or not at all, because of the political implications.

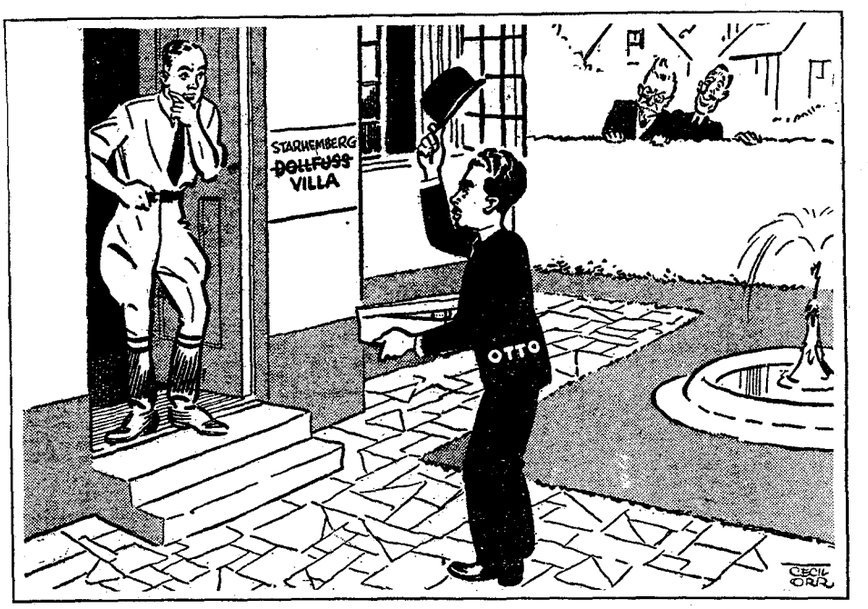
The Austrian official press took deep offense at the Czechoslovakian paper's statements.

The Vienna *Echo* denounced the Little Entente for what it called "bad taste" in beginning such an assault at this time. It stressed that Chancellor Schuschnigg had declared no reestablishment of the Hapsburg Dynasty was contemplated at this time. Restoration of property, it added, was strictly an Austrian internal affair.

The Belgrade newspaper *Politica* called the Hapsburgs a "bloody, parasitic dynasty which has always brought misfortune to its subjects." It frowned upon the idea of their restoration in what apparently was an inspired article.

The Prague newspaper *Bohemia* said a secret treaty existed between France and Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, signed in 1921, to prevent the restoration of the Hapsburgs. "It was first brought officially to the notice of the Austrian Government last year by the French minister in Vienna," it pointed out.

German editors showed little perturbation. The Berlin *Börsen Zeitung* foresaw the "triumphant return of dark reaction. The inevitable center of such reaction would be former Empress Zita, whose wartime agitation and intrigues Germans have every reason to remember."



The Traveler: "Good morning, sir. Can I interest you in monarchies?"

—*Cecil Orr in the* Glasgow Record

That the Schuschnigg Government is seeking to make Austria secure against German aggression is ridiculous, asserted the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. "Such an assumption is highly fantastic, for how could the Austrians, through the cunning of their Government, circumvent a manifestation of nature if such should ever occur?"

Recent dispatches from Germany had indicated that the Reich was growing cool to a union with Austria. The Germans were described as doubtful of political or commercial benefits from Anschluss at this time; and, moreover, were after bigger game in Central Europe.

Said *The Daily Telegraph* of London: "It can be expected that repeal of the Hapsburg law will create a ferment in the Danubian area which will certainly not be favorable to the quiet consideration of the proposed Danubian pact. The second step may not follow inevitably. But doors so tightly barred as these would not be flung wide open if plans were not already well advanced for the coming of an important guest."

According to *The Manchester Guardian*, "there are other and greater powers interested in Austria, and it is not impossible that Italy may toy with the idea of a restoration as the best answer to Germany's ambitions—especially if she expects an engagement in Africa in the near future. But such a policy would certainly offend Yugoslavia and the rest of the Little Entente, and it seems doubtful whether Italy would gain by such a maneuver."

Austria has been pictured as agreed to the Hapsburgs' restoration as an alternative to Nazism. The mass of the people are said to be divided into Nazis and Social Democrats, the former slightly in the majority. Insofar as they are not Nazis, government officials and a majority of pre-War officers favor the Hapsburgs' return to power. On this side, too, are many Vienna shopkeepers, who think royalty will improve business; the Roman Catholic priesthood, and a large section of the peasantry that is not Nazi. Vienna's huge Jewish population naturally prefers restoration as to Nazism.

Lined up against restoration are masses of workers and other Socialists who founded the republic, many police and minor officials and peasants who favor German alliance.

American newspapers commented widely on the new Austrian decrees. Some commentators foresaw Otto's ascent as a boon to strife-torn Austria.

"There probably is less to be feared in the restoration of a Hapsburg monarch than in the bitter internal feuds now raking Austria," said the Indianapolis *Star*. "If a majority of the Austrian people believe Otto could rally sufficient support to stabilize political conditions they should have the right of choice."

The Washington *Post* voiced fears of serious consequences. "Otto's enthronement would immediately raise the question of reviving the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Hungary is not so receptive to the idea of a Hapsburg régime as in Austria.

In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune* "much still stands between him and that throne. . . . This will require extensive negotiations. In the next place, measures must be devised to finance a royal family."

Some newspapers speculated on the position of Prince von Starhemberg, now Acting Chancellor, who is represented as opposed to Otto's immediate ascent. He heads the Heimwehr, which, the Baltimore *Sun* stated, "dreams of power for itself and is naturally reluctant to share it with the Hapsburgs. . . . Seemingly the only arrangement he (von Starhemberg) would agree to would be one like that which exists between the House of Savoy and Mussolini in Italy."

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Home-Made Earthquake-Prophet

No Clairvoyant, Erstwhile Sailor, Now Jobless Mathematics Tutor, Has Theory Accounting for Globe's Tremors—Pull of Planets Upsets Earth; Scientists Feel He May Be Right

Acme

Reuben Greenspan

At one o'clock in the morning of July 11, Eastern Standard Time, the planet Jupiter and the moon, being lined up on the same side, in *conjunction*, exerted their strongest combined gravitational pull on the earth.

Within an hour, nine persons were killed and 101 injured by a sharp earthquake in Shizuoka Prefecture, in Japan's tea-growing area, 150 miles south of Tokyo. Earlier, the volcano Krakatau, which killed 36,417 when it exploded in 1883, began a new series of eruptions. The small volcanic island of Anakrakatu, near-by, was sucked under the ocean.

In New York City, this series of happenings jerked into world-wide prominence a dark, slight, serious-faced man of thirty-one, one-time sailor, and occasional tutor in mathematics and navigation at the Seamen's Church Institute on the city's South Street water-front. Reuben Greenspan, working out a theory he conceived while studying the tides last November, had accurately predicted the Shizuoka earthquake three days in advance.

He sent his predictions to newspapers and scientific societies. They arrived in offices of New York papers only a few hours before cables brought news of the catastrophes in the Far East.

Then desk-men, recalling that Mr. Greenspan had sent other quake warnings to newspapers, sent reporters into the files, digging for the young scientist's earlier forecasts.

Accurate Predictions

What they found sent them scrambling to typewriters, to telephones, to Mr. Greenspan's Greenwich Village home to interview him.

The young scientist was unknown on July 10. On July 11, his name blazed in the newspapers. By July 12, scientists were busy checking on his theories, newsreels were recording his face and voice as he explained how his predictions were made.

At least one institution of higher learning, Fordham University in New York, offered him the use of its scientific library and the assistance of its competent staff of seismologists and well-equipped earthquake observatory.

There was reason for this sudden attention. Early in May he had predicted that there would be a severe earthquake in a certain area in India on May 31 and June 1. On those days, Quetta, in Baluchistan, was destroyed, and 50,000 lives were lost. He had predicted another earthquake in the same area on June 14; the prediction had been fulfilled. He had said that on June 14 there would be a disturbance at Salinas, California. A quake took place there on schedule.

Moreover, he had predicted that there would be earthquakes on the Pacific Coast of South America during the period from July 10 to 14. Even while reporters were interviewing him, this new forecast came true.

The earth trembled at far-off Copiapo, Chile, not once, but sixty-four times. Farther north, a sharp quake shook the town of Trujillo, near Lima, Peru.

Speaking over the radio, on the evening of July 12, Mr. Greenspan made a series of quake predictions covering the remainder of July. One forecast a serious earthquake in latitude 25 degrees north, longitude 75 degrees east, embracing the area near the recent Quetta disaster, on July 29 and 30. He said he expected no quakes in Montana, Utah, and California, the chief temblor-zones of the United States, this month.

No Clairvoyant

Young Mr. Greenspan claims no clairvoyance; his predictions are made after laborious computation. Most scientists agree that earthquakes are caused by continuous adjustment in the earth's crust, due to erosion, centrifugal force, and unknown processes which build mountains, and elevate or depress the land. These movements produce strains, get various portions of the earth ready for quakes.

But the quakes themselves occur in response to some sort of trigger-mechanism. Earth-strains perform a function which may be compared with the setting of a trap. Some outside force, possibly only a very small one, is needed to spring the trap, set the crust in violent motion along a fault.

The outside force, Mr. Greenspan thinks, is the gravitational pull of the planetary bodies, including the moon. The moon and sun raise tides; they also must have a tidal action upon the solid ground.

Possibly the earth, in time, has adjusted itself to the regular pulls of the sun and moon, but, at certain intervals, these are augmented by the pull of a planet, of which the largest is Jupiter.

When the moon and Jupiter are in conjunction—both pulling from the same direction—the combined attraction is somewhat stronger (about two-thirds of one per cent.) than that of the moon alone. Whether this will set off a quake depends upon whether there is a trap ready to be sprung in the region of the earth directly in line with the moon and Jupiter.

By calculating what part of the globe will be subjected to the strongest pull, Mr. Greenspan learns where the quake is likely to occur, also its approximate time.

The earth's fault-zones are widely known. Quakes occur most frequently on the shores of all continents, and on islands in the great open horseshoe bounding the Pacific Ocean. Another earthquake-zone encircles the earth in the equatorial region, from latitudes 40 degrees north to 40 degrees south.

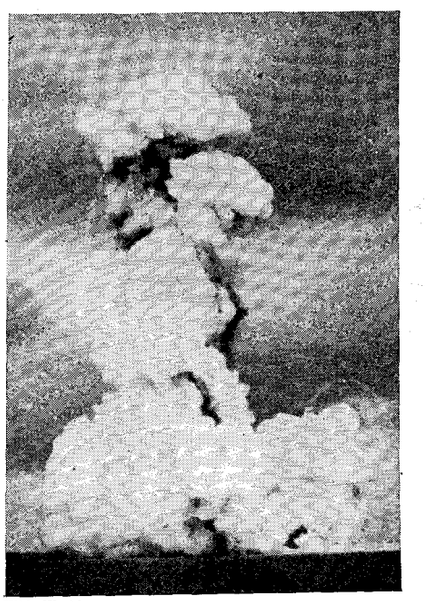
These zones may be fairly accounted for as results of mountain-building, and unequal strains caused by the earth's oblateness. Many lesser zones, which scientists find more difficult to explain, occur throughout both hemispheres.

In the United States, there is a quake-zone in Montana, another in Utah. Last spring there was an earthquake in Nebraska, along an old fault-line several hundred miles long.

His Theory Studied

Astronomers and seismologists are giving Mr. Greenspan's theory of planetary influence considerable study. Dr. Clyde Fisher, Curator of Astronomy at the American Museum of Natural History, declared that "there seems to be scientific basis for this young man's theory."

(Continued on page 31)



Wide World

Krakatau volcano

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Parceling the Heavens

World's Astronomers Meet to Work Out Cooperation Plans

Political leaders of the world worried about war, planned for larger armaments, sought national advantages, but astronomical leaders of twenty-five nations sat down together in Paris a fortnight ago to further international cooperation.

Before the sessions ended, on July 17, the Celestial Sphere had been cut into pieces, and parceled out to various national groups for intensive cooperative study, and plans had been laid for observing, on a world-wide basis, the total eclipse of the sun on June 19, 1936, visible in North Africa; Europe, except Spain; Greenland, Iceland, Canada, and Alaska.

The meeting was the fifth congress of the International Astronomical Union, presided over this year by Dr. Frank Schlesinger, Director of Yale University Observatory. President Albert Lebrun of France attended the opening ceremony, and Doctor Schlesinger was made an Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

Propose New Procedure

Soviet astronomers for the first time sat in the official assembly, and the Central Soviet Bureau for Variable Stars proposed a new procedure in searching for stars that vary in brilliance. Forty-four areas were selected upon which observatories, searching for variable stars, will concentrate.

Germany is not yet a member of the union, but many German astronomers were invited to attend in a "consultative" capacity. They didn't come, however, for the very mundane reason that they had no funds. Nevertheless, they were assigned a task: the naming of the 2,000-odd minor planets, or asteroids. Some bear names, but most have only letters and numbers.

A general recommendation that may have far-reaching effect was the abandonment of Greenwich Mean Time and the adoption of "Universal Time" for international use. Universal Time, already in use in some European countries, begins at midnight, the hours being numbered consecutively from one to twenty-four.

Flexner's Successor Named

A quiet, unassuming, scholarly man, forty-four years old and unmarried, is now resting in Europe, preparing to take over on his return the reins of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.'s great benefaction, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He is Dr. Herbert Spencer Gasser, Professor of Physiology and Director of the Physiological Laboratories of the Cornell University Medical College, in New York City.

Doctor Gasser was selected some time ago, but official announcement was made only a fortnight ago when the Board of Trustees of the institution, noted for its avoidance of publicity, issued a statement. He will succeed Dr. Simon Flexner, whose impending retirement became known last June (The Literary Digest, June 8).

From Salad-Oil to Paint

With the Aid of Chemists, a New Farm Product, the Humble Soy-Bean, Is Making Good in Industry, and Helping Agriculture

Ewing Galloway

Soy-beans awaiting shipment in Manchukuo

Viewing the American agricultural scene with a benevolent eye, the Farm Chemurgic Council, a new organization formed recently at Dearborn, Michigan, to promote the use of farm products in industry, recently reported two developments of significance to farmers, chemists, and consumers:

1. Contracts have been signed for the construction of a $4,000,000 paper-mill at Savannah, Georgia, which will use American slash-pine for raw material. It is to be built by the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, will consume 70,000 cords of native pine annually, and make 120 tons of pulp and paper daily for manufacture into various craft papers and bags.

2. The 1935 soy-bean crop will be several million bushels larger than that for 1934 (approximately 17,800,000 bushels). This year's crop in Illinois, at present the largest producer, will exceed 28,000,000 bushels, a 50 per cent. increase over 1934. The 1934 crop, in turn, was half again larger than that of 1933.

Triumphs of Chemistry

Both of these gains are triumphs of chemistry.

Southern slash-pine, formerly a waste and nuisance, has been transformed into a potential source of wealth for Dixie, chiefly through the efforts of Georgia-born Dr. Charles Holmes Herty, at sixty-seven one of the leaders of the Farm Chemurgic Council, and Director of the Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory.

Not so well known is the dramatic rise of the American soy-bean, first introduced in this country from China in 1904. In the Orient it has been raised as a farm crop for centuries, yielding forage for beasts, oil and protein for human food.

The Chinese make milk, cheese and butter from it.

For years it was a novelty in America, used principally as a feed for cattle. A major part of the crop still is used for this purpose, but the recent great increase in production is magic arising from the test-tubes of chemistry.

Foremost of the commercial uses is in the manufacture of paint, where the oil serves as a drier, replacing linseed and other oils, mainly imported.

New Products Developed

Principally owing to the interest of Henry Ford, chemists have developed entire new families of products from this versatile bean.

Varnish, enamels, oilcloth and linoleum, molded plastic products such as horn buttons, handles, box-covers, window-trim strips, parts of electrical switches, and other electrical equipment, are coming from the soy-bean fields. Chemists have learned how to turn soy-beans into printer's ink, glycerin, celluloid, waterproof glue, soap and rubber substitutes. The list grows longer daily.

Soy-Soup to

In the fie[ld] [an]imal foods, lists which [is] name more th[an] ranging [from] A l[ist] gen[erally] to [the] c[ommon]

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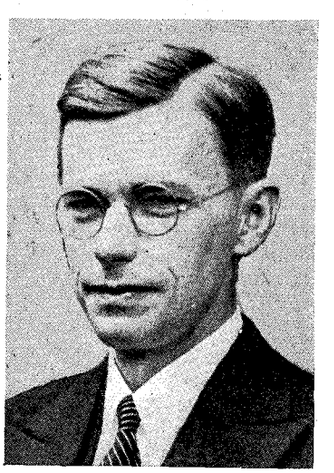
Laying the Ghost of College Communism

Brief Review of Hails and Farewells by University Presidents to Outgoing Graduates and Returning Alumni Indicates That the Campus Is a Bed-Rock of Conservatism



Underwood © International

Presidents Harold Willis Dodds, of Princeton; James Rowland Angell, of Yale; Robert Maynard Hutchins, of the University of Chicago; and James Bryant Conant, of Harvard

The specter of Communism on the campus seems to live mostly in the imagination of the alarmists or superpatriots—much like the ghosts which the belated urchin sees in a wayside graveyard.

Here and there professors have been ousted for alleged Communistic propaganda in their classes, and at one New York City institution uproarious risings among the students occur from time to time. But the Illinois State Senate's "Red hunt" on the campus of the University of Chicago brought in little game. A majority report named one professor, Robert Morss Lovett, as "unpatriotic," and, in the main, commended the University.

On the whole, most of the campuses seem to be governed by a spirit of sanity which embraces democracy as its creed, and virtue as its aim. The fact that five institutions—William and Mary, Princeton, Tufts, Wesleyan, and Yale—conferred honorary degrees on Senator Carter Glass, shining example of old-fashioned democracy, is significant.

Indeed, it was a triumphal procession for the Senior Senator from Virginia. Fed from infancy on the fruits of experience, and raised in a nursery of liberal thought, he has attained the great heights of a national figure. He would not be welcome as an adopted son of any school in which the red banner waved.

Spirit of Pacifism

True, there is much pacifism in the col-
s. But pacifism is not necessarily re-
Communism. In fact, it is no
mmunistic virtue. Russia, lead-
he Communist State, has
he world.
loudly in demo-
United States
ll, *sotto*
lism

The subject is brought to the fore just now by Harold Seidman's article in the summer issue of *The American Scholar*, Phi Beta Kappa quarterly. As Managing Editor of the Brown *Daily Herald* in 1933, Mr. Seidman organized the first intercollegiate antiwar campaign in the country.

He construes pacifism as the students' high hope that peace will bring them to that corner for which the country has been searching since 1929. "Just as beggars are often the stanchest advocates of capitalism," he wrote, "college pacifists are, at the present time, loyal defenders of the profit-system.

"They feel they are entitled at least to a fair chance to realize their ambitions. . . . Pacifism is the young man's plea for fair play.

"When pacifist agitation ceases in the colleges, it will mean that American youth has lost all faith in the 'Democratic dogma'—all hope that we can achieve peace and security through the processes of representative government."

Again, "the American student fears revolution even more than he does war. . . . Due to his training and economic background, the college student is far more likely to support Fascism than Communism.

"If revolution ever comes in the United States, we shall undoubtedly find the college students fighting in the front ranks of the capitalist forces. . . . Those who have considered collegiate pacifism a harbinger of the birth of radicalism have been misled."

Conservative Institution

A brief review of the hails and farewells by college presidents to outgoing graduates and of addresses to alumni returning for reunion indicates that the campus is a bed-rock of conservatism.

Said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, at the Commencement Exercises of Columbia University, there can not be any such thing as equality among men, save equality of opportunity, and in respect to provision for social and economic security.

"Equality in any other form than these is a denial of the fundamental facts of human nature and of human life. Of course, no man or woman must be trodden under foot, or held to unrequited service in any form, but, on the other hand, there must be no artificial obstacle put in the way of him who has the capacity, the skill, the knowledge, and the opportunity to develop his powers to the utmost."

Hear Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale University: "Some of our friends have been solicitous lest Yale had become a nursery for Communism, with a consequent sapping of her traditional loyalty to the nation. To one who knows the living spirit of Yale, this fear is as groundless as to be almost grotesque.

"Students properly wish to understand the ideals and theories on which other governments are based; and they are ill-educated unless they do; and freedom of thought, together with informed and temperate discussion upon such issues, is of the very essence of a university, to say nothing of a democracy."

Newspaper's Observation

As the Hartford *Courant* observed at the time, "running through most of the baccalaureate addresses is a strong arraignment of Communism, Fascism, Nazism, and other isms, coupled with a vigorous affirmation of representative democracy."

At the Yale alumni luncheon, Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California, said: "I am still enough of an optimist to believe that the lamp of knowledge still burns brightly, and that, with the justified faith and works of educated men and women, we can and will find our way out.

(Continued on page 31)

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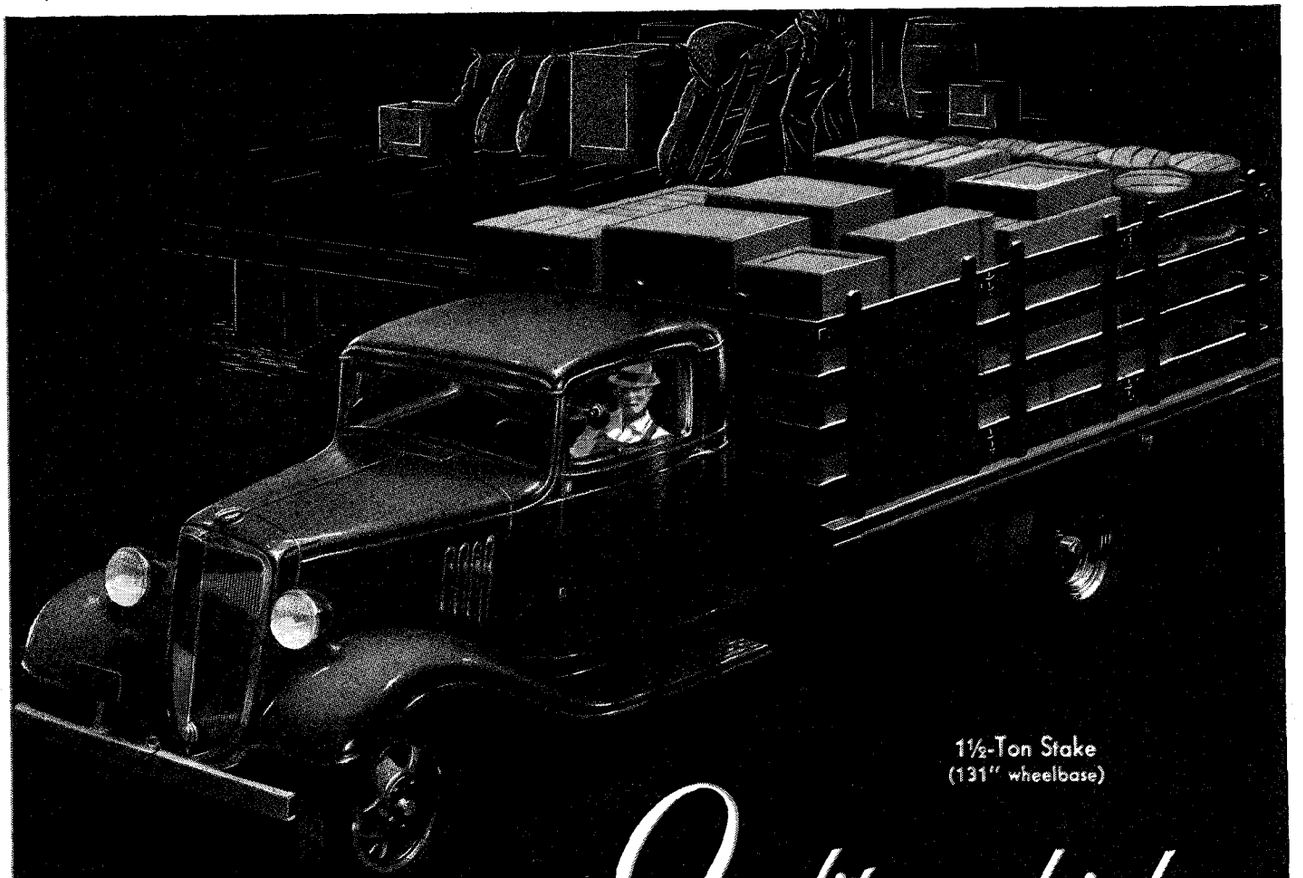

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● You who buy trucks for *economical* transportation will appreciate the fact that Chevrolet Trucks sell at the *world's lowest prices*. And you will be equally pleased to find that Chevrolet operating and maintenance costs are also *lowest of the low* because of the sterling quality that Chevrolet builds into its products! All Chevrolet Trucks are powered by *six-cylinder valve-in-head engines* because experience has proved that this type of engine gives finer service with *less gas and oil*. And all Chevrolet Trucks are built to the highest standards of quality manufacture—made *extra-strong, extra-rugged, extra-dependable*—so they will continue to do their work faithfully and at minimum cost over a long period of years. Buy your Chevrolet Truck with full confidence that it will save you money. Buy it with the knowledge that it will be *most economical* . . . because Chevrolet Trucks sell at the world's lowest prices . . . and because their quality is so high that the operating and maintenance costs are lowest!

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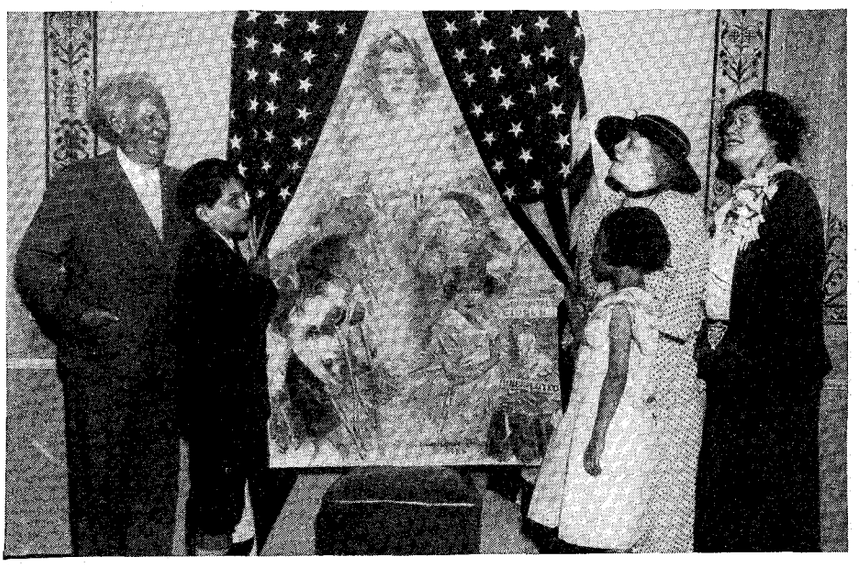
Slogans Through the Mails

Novel Sweepstakes Allowed to Use Postal Service; Fresh Spurt in Drive to Legalize Lotteries; Church Frowns on Gambling



Acme

Howard Chandler Christy, left, *and his poster for legalized lottery-drive sponsored by Mrs. Oliver Harriman,* second from right

The drive to legalize lotteries in the United States took a fresh spurt when the "slogan sweepstakes," which is actually not a lottery, but a contest which has the "lottery psychology," was offered to the public by the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc. The slogan competition was allowed the use of the mails by the Post Office Department. Representative Edward A. Kenney, Democrat, of New Jersey, too, was inspired to renew his campaign in Congress to put the Federal Government in the lottery business.

The Post Office Department put another damper on foreign lotteries by issuing fraud orders against 450 residents of Canada, Cuba, Bermuda, Mexico, France, Luxemburg, and the Irish Free State and closing the mails to 394 distributers in Canada, whence most of the lottery-tickets have been received recently.

In Illinois, Gov. Henry Horner was urged by Ernest W. Burgess, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, and President of the American Sociological Society, to legalize all forms of gambling as a means of preventing crime. The Governor then had before him a bill, passed by both houses of the Legislature, legalizing hand-books (the taking of bets on horse-racing by book-makers, which is now illegal) in Chicago, and permitting the city to license them. He vetoed the bill.

The struggle to revive legal lotteries has been going on for two years or more, but without avail. The effort was defeated in both New York and Massachusetts this spring, in the latter State when a bill to establish a State lottery was on the verge of being passed by the State Legislature.

No whit daunted, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, who once jumped overboard to beach a tarpon she had just hooked off the Coast of Florida, has leaped into the breach with renewed effort.

A year ago "Lady Grace," as Mrs. Harriman has been named for her bounties, Mrs. Francis D. Gallatin, Mrs. August Heckscher, and others, formed the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc., set up headquarters, and engaged counsel and publicity-agents. Recently the Conference started a campaign for 100,000 new members at $1 a head.

All members are entitled to submit a slogan for an official poster painted by Howard Chandler Christy. There are sixty-eight prizes, ranging from one of $10,000 down to forty of $50 apiece.

The only requirements made by the Post Office Department were that the contest should have a definite closing-date, and that, in case of a tie, identical prizes should be awarded.

As described by Emil K. Ellis, counsel for the Conference, the slogan sweepstakes "is merely a contest of intelligence and skill, similar to the contests conducted by New York newspapers and magazines and radio stations. It offers a prize to the title selected as best fitting a portrait made by Howard Chandler Christy, depicting the need for legalized lotteries. It is not a lottery in any sense of the term. It merely gives the lottery psychology."

Methodist Opposition

Which is exactly contrary to the view of the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals. The proposal of Representative Kenney for a legalized national lottery, said the Board's statement, "should rouse the people to the state of the country's demoralization. . . . With the general breakdown of those moral convictions without which prosperity and home stability are impossible, it does seem that no one would propose in this country such an utterly reprehensible institution as a national lottery."

By the Way

"Clergy of all faiths have agreed to set a nation-wide Sunday of prayer and protest, August 18, against the ravishment of this non-aggressive and peaceful people," says an announcement of the Committee for Ethiopia, 228 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City. The committee was organized to support Ethiopia's appeals to the League of Nations.

* * *

A campaign of nation-wide scope against Communism has been started by the Catholic War Veterans Association, founded by the Rev. Edward J. Higgins, Pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Astoria, Long Island. The Association has thirty-eight posts, a membership of 3,000, and a potential membership of 1,500,000.

* * *

"*Ruth* I, 16," was the message which Miss Frances Elliott, of Kansas City, cabled to the Rev. David Thomas Wright, at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, to let him know she would marry him. He cabled back "*Ruth* I, 17." The two met for the first time when they were students at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago. Miss Elliott is reported on her way to the little native mission-church at Port Elizabeth, 33 degrees south of the Equator. The wedding is scheduled to take place in September.

* * *

Three protests that the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City, has been deleting the word "Protestant" from its official literature referring to the Church, have been made to the Most Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Presiding Bishop. The protesting organizations are the Protestant Episcopal Church League, the Evangelical Education Society, and the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge. All point out that the name of the Church is still "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," as shown on the title-page of the Book of Common Prayer.

* * *

More than a century ago the followers of Elias Hicks of Long Island, who called themselves liberals, broke off from the orthodox section of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and, thereafter, the Hicksites, and the Orthodox branches of the Society of Friends worshiped separately. On the first Sunday in July members of the two branches talked, prayed, and were silent together in a meeting-house in Gramercy Park, New York City.

* * *

If you want to be happy in marriage, pick out a good mother-in-law. The tendency to marital happiness runs in families, according to the findings of a survey of California marriages by Drs. Lewis M. Terman and Paul Buttenwieser of Stanford University, California, published in *The Journal of Applied Psychology*. Nearly 87 per cent. of the happily married who reported had happily married parents.

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"Dinner's Ready"

YOU can tell by the tone of her voice, it's a good dinner. It's not only tempting but nourishing. She knows the big part that food plays in keeping her family in vigorous health.

It is no easy task, year in and year out, to plan meals for the family. The more limited the food budget, the more necessary it is to know what to buy—and why—for better health. Expensive foods may be far less nourishing than those which cost less.

Food for the family must meet a variety of needs. It must contain the elements necessary

—for growth and development of children and for renewal of body tissues in adults (Proteins and Minerals)

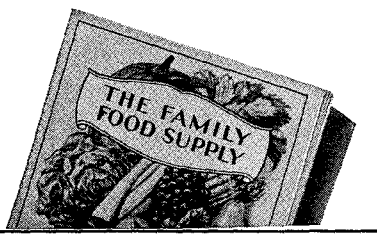
—to supply energy for work and play (Carbohydrates and Fats)

—to regulate body processes and protect against disease (Minerals and Vitamins)

The amount of food required varies according to the individual. Children require more of the "growing foods" than adults. People who work hard physically require more of the "energy foods."

Send for booklet "The Family Food Supply"

It tells in detail the importance of various foods—which ones contain proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and vitamins; how to use them to keep your family in good health; how to do your marketing; how to use left-overs and make them appetizing; how to plan balanced and nourishing meals which the family will enjoy. Mail the coupon today for your free copy.



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1 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

Please mail me a copy of "The Family Food Supply" which tells about nourishing, inexpensive foods.

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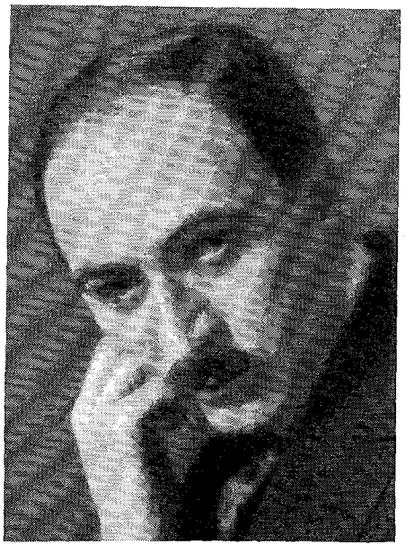
Trench-Fright Goes Behind the Footlights

Henri-René Lenormand's "The Coward" Distils Ten Years of Delving Into a Conscience Struck Chill by the Terrors of Active Military Service in the Front Line

Mortimer Offner

Frances Fuller



Nickolas Muray

Lawrence Langner

Henri-René Lenormand, one of the most thoughtful and precise of the modern French dramatists, is, possibly, the least known, in the United States, of that group which includes André Obey, Edouard Bourdet, Denys Amiel, Simon Gantillon, and Jean-Jacques Bernard. Each is a psychoanalytical craftsman, charging his characters with the duty of becoming a human symbol for a human frailty.

They are the Freudian toilers, and their plays swarm with analyses of fears, hates, frustrations, and inhibitions.

Early in its history, the Theater Guild produced M. Lenormand's strange piece, "The Failures." It had, in New York, no conspicuous success, and, certainly, no real importance. One member of the Guild's directorate, Lawrence Langner, appears not ever to have forgotten that production, and, now, at his Westport Country Playhouse, as a summer piece on trial for performance in Manhattan, in the winter season, he brings the second of M. Lenormand's plays to America. It is "The Coward," a long, occasionally heavy, but remarkably astute, study of fright in the presence of war.

Portrait of a Craven

The plot, as American dramatists look upon it, is no world-shaking fable, and does, indeed, rely on some glaring clichés of action, but, when the tale has spun itself out, at long length, the impact is such as to minimize the weaknesses in the story, and center attention mainly, if not entirely, on the portrait of a desperate craven.

M. Lenormand completed "The Coward" in 1928, ten years after the conflict and the situation which provided him with the story. It is, in the light of his method of working, safe to say that much of that period was devoted to thought about the play. There are no hurried, blurred places in it, and, from beginning to end, it ticks as regularly and relentlessly as a metronome.

Its pace, for that matter, is metronomic, and, for success in New York, it will have to be speeded in tempo, its material in several of its eleven scenes sliced away. It has, almost, the form of the novel in its present construction, and much of the philosophy and compassion in it are of the kind felt by novelists, rather than dramatists.

Panic Amid Violence

This is, in simple, the story of *Jacques*, a young, sensitive, cowardly painter with an independent income. As an only child, his parents had hovered over him night and day, filling him with fear of pain, with panic in the presence of violence, with an almost psychotic revulsion against disease and disorder.

These inhibitions and frights, induced in childhood, coupled with a naturally sensitive nature, made it impossible for him even to think of war without sinking into abject terror.

His wife, through physicians, contrives a recommendation for his discharge from the Army as tubercular. Together they go to a curative resort in Switzerland, where the keen, blunt doctor in charge recognizes at once that the boy is malingering.

Contemptuously, the physician tells the village, and the village, buzzing with the scandal, brings it to the ears of the French espionage service. The spies, believing that a certain German patient in the sanatorium is sending his country's secret agents information appallingly damaging to the French Army, determine to force *Jacques* into action.

They threaten him with public exposure, and return to the trenches, unless he consents to steal the German's papers. In panic at the prospect of going back to war, he consents, attempts the theft, and is caught.

The German professor, holding Swiss arrest over the boy's head, tells him that he either must disclose all names of French secret agents in the area or go to prison. The coward, almost squealing in fright, tells him all he knows, names, addresses, functions. A few days later all the French spies are arrested.

Paris demands a victim in punishment, and it is decided that *Jacques* is the weakness, the leak in the system. The head of the French secret agents in Switzerland goes to the boy's cottage, invites him to dinner.

As he goes away, after bidding his wife a gay farewell, and promising to be back in three hours, the audience knows that he is going to a War-time version of American gangster "rides." He will be wined until drunk, then, in a fast, curtained automobile, driven over the frontier into France, where a firing-squad will execute him.

Into this simple, dramatic framework, which skirts perilously close to sheer melodrama at moments, M. Lenormand has stitched much sympathetic study of cowardice, of frustration, and, most difficult, of that nature which never does anything right, and which inevitably is doomed to disaster.

"Find" for the Stage

A seventeen-year-old boy, just out of dramatic school, was entrusted with the rôle of *Jacques*. His name is Robert Williams, and it is not inconceivable that he will be one of the most powerful players in the New York theater when seasoned.

Mr. Langner had the boy brought to his attention by competent observers, and gambled on him in a part which is treacherous, overlong, filled with long, passionate speeches of protest. A more adult player would have been mindful of the pitfalls of the rôle, and thought twice about taking it.

Mr. Williams, young, eager for a rare opportunity, plunged into it, and played it so forcefully and eloquently that, at the end, he received a tumult of applause. He still is in need of training and experience, but his début promises a rich, new personality in the theater.

Much work remains to be done with "The Coward" before it is ready or even suitable for New York production. There is in it, as in most French plays, a stack of extraneous material.

Mr. Langner, in the absence of the author, hesitated to cut away much. A more adroit translation would strengthen the piece, and it is likely that both faults will be corrected.

Miss Frances Fuller, just back from

(Continued on page 31)

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$3,350 IN PRIZES for Limericks!

There was an explorer named Hugh
Who was booked for a cannibal stew
But he just smoked a SPUD
And the stew was a dud
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WRITE A "LAST LINE"

and win

$1000.00 IN CASH

1006 chances to win a prize. First prize, $1000.00. 438 additional cash prizes. And 567 cartons of Spuds.

CONTEST CLOSES AUGUST 10, 1935

1006 PRIZES!

439 of them in cash!

First prize	$1000.00	cash
Second prize	200.00	cash
Third prize	100.00	cash
Fourth prize	100.00	cash
10 prizes of $25.00	250.00	cash
425 prizes of $2.00	850.00	cash
567 prizes of a carton of Spuds	850.50	
1006 prizes	$3350.50	

Do limericks tickle your funny-bone? Then whittle a point on the old pencil, for here's a contest made to your order. There's only a single line to write—but 1006 prizes to win! The first prize is $1000.00. There are 438 additional cash prizes ranging from $200.00 down. And 567 merchandise prizes of a carton of Spuds.

HERE'S WHAT YOU DO

Spud wants you to get acquainted with *America's most refreshing cigarette.* That's why we are running this contest. We'd like you to know how *different* Spud's fresh, clean taste is from any other cigarette you've ever smoked—cool-treated or not.

So get a package of Spuds, cut off the face of the package, and write on the inside of the package-face your suggestion for the "last line" in the limerick above (you don't have to copy the whole limerick). Sign it with your name and address, and mail it so that it reaches us by Aug. 10. You can send in just as many lines as you have package fronts. And that's all there is to it.

THERE ARE PLENTY OF PRIZES

Remember that each "last line" you send in has a chance at 1006 different prizes. And, better still, you can send in just as many as you have Spud package fronts. If you send in ten "last lines," for instance, you'll have 10,060 chances to win!

But there are two things you are bound to win. One is a lot of fun out of thinking up those "last lines." And the other is a brand-new smoking thrill. For Spud's not only the cigarette that lets you keep a clean, fresh-tasting mouth from breakfast to bedtime. It's also the cigarette whose secret process discovered an entirely new *natural* flavor—by ridding fragrant tobacco of taste-spoiling heat. That's why you will hear so many Spud smokers say: "The longer you light 'em, the better they taste."

OFFICIAL CONTEST RULES

1. Any one can enter (except employees of The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co., their advertising agents, or their families).

2. Write your "last line" of the limerick on the reverse side of a Spud package front—see below—(or a facsimile thereof), sign it with your full name and address, and send by first-class mail to *Contest Dept. D, The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Company, Inc., Louisville, Ky., in time for it to be received by Aug. 10, 1935.*

3. You may enter as many "last lines" as you wish, if they are all written on separate Spud package fronts (or facsimiles).

4. Prizes will be awarded on cleverness and aptness of the "last lines." Neatness and simplicity will count—elaborateness is unnecessary. Judges' decisions must be accepted as final. In case of ties, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

5. All entries become the property of the Company.

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15¢ FOR 20
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AMERICA'S MOST REFRESHING CIGARETTE

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Music Moves Into the Woods

Like the Theater, It Abandons the Great Urban Centers and Offers Its Symphonies and Concertos in Pastoral Calm

Music, like the theater, has moved to the country. Summer resorts, once havens of swimmers and golfers, slowly are beginning to feature musical festivals.

They are, as they become more concerned with the arts, more cosmopolitan, so that, vying with drama in cow-barns and art-exhibitions under wagon-sheds, orchestras now play in natural amphitheaters, and in support of resident opera-companies.

At Lake Placid, Arthur Fiedler and fifty members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra are playing nightly to large audiences composed mainly of vacationers, who, weary at the end of a day of fishing, hunting, and following trails, rejoice in the relaxing effects of good music.

Music Hill, at Weston, Connecticut, sponsored by the Fairfield County Music Association, offers a series of recitals featuring noted singers as soloists, local residents as chorus. And, at Music Mountain, in Falls Village, Connecticut, the Gordon String Quartet is having a successful summer.

This quartet pioneered summer music, and, this summer, motorists come from half-a-dozen States to hear Isidor Philipp, French piano-pedagog. Chamber-musicales take place on Wednesdays to accommodate those who fear Sunday motor-traffic.

Jules Falk is making a good season at the Steel Pier in Atlantic City with English translations of operas sung by young soloists, notable among whom are Margaret Harshaw, Philadelphia contralto, recent winner of first prize in the American Federation of Music Clubs contest, and Marion McAfee, Covent Garden soprano.

Chautauqua Season

Early this month, the Chautauqua Little Symphony, under direction of Georges Barrère, began its part in the annual summer festival at Chautauqua, New York, where several operas will be performed. Among these will be "Maria Malibran," score by Robert Russell Bennett and libretto by Robert A. Simon, which had its première at the Juilliard School last season. Chamber-music programs will be under direction of Mischa Mischakoff.

The directors of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival announce ambitious plans for modeling of programs after the renowned Salzburg Festival, in Austria. Last summer, Henry Hadley directed several orchestral concerts in the amphitheater on the Hanna Farm between Stockbridge and Lenox.

This year Mr. Hadley will direct an augmented orchestra, complemented by the Berkshire Chorus of 200 voices. Richard Hale, barytone; Rudolph Ganz, piano-soloist, and Ted Shawn and his dancers, complete the program. The closing concert will take place on August 11.

The summer-music season will be concluded at the annual Worcester Music Festival on September 30 through October 5. The program thus far includes, in celebration of the 250th anniversary of Bach and Handel, Bach's "Magnificat in D," Handel's "Coronation Anthem" and choruses from "Solomon," "Judas Maccabeus," and Elgar's "The Music Makers."

Wide World

Kirsten Flagstad as Isolde

Also, the Bach-Respighi "Passacaglia" and "Fugue in C minor," a piano-concerto with Mischa Levitzki as soloist, a group of songs by Josephine Antoine, and selections from Wagner, Richard Strauss, and Johann Strauss.

The program is to be rounded out with a children's concert, Wolf-Ferrari's "Vita Nuova," songs from Howard Hanson's "Drum Taps," and choral selections by Peri, Carissimi, and Purcell, as well as a concert with Kirsten Flagstad as guest-artist, and "La Bohème" in English.

The Berkshire program, which will begin on August 8, will include orchestra and chorus in excerpts from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Mr. Hale in the "Coronation Scene" from Mussorgsky's "Boris Gudenof," Frederick Stock's arrangement of Bach's "Fugue in G minor," the final chorus for double choir and orchestra from Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," and Beethoven's "Third Symphony."

The closing concert will be devoted to the "Tannhäuser Overture," the Tschaikovsky "Concerto for Piano in B flat minor" with Mr. Ganz as soloist, and Brahms's "First Symphony."

Music appreciation no longer is a calendar matter, confined to the eight-month winter season in the large cities. It is becoming a year-around feature, and musicians no longer find it necessary to face four months of idleness.

Carving "American Look"

The "American look," held out as a theory for years by anthropologists, is confirmed by Mme. Suzanne Silvercruys, sculptress and lecturer, who is completing a series of occupational busts for exhibition here and abroad this fall.

Choosing outstanding persons in each field of endeavor, she has carved, already, busts of the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; Katharine Hepburn, Jack Dempsey, Dr. James Truslow Adams, Sam H. Harris, and ten others. There will be twenty-five in the exhibition.

The "American look" is partially, as she sees it, comforting, more than a little disconcerting. It combines youthfulness, force, bland innocence, and determination. Long ago, toiling over American faces, she discarded any belief in the eyes as reliable indexes of character. She has discovered that the lips, and the way they meet, are truer indications.

She is looking for a politician and a gangster to complete the exhibition. Thus far, no politician has consented, no gangster has acknowledged his profession. She has discarded, as too obvious, several celebrated gangsters in prison.

Paris Theaters Closed

French theatrical managers are discovering what the American theater found ten years ago.

The quality and intent of plays must be changed to meet the times, paced to a new rhythm taught audiences by the motion-picture.

Managers, fighting high theater taxes in Paris, threatened to close all the theaters in May, just as the tourist season was to start.

The Government, fearing adverse tourist comment, promised revision of taxes downward, other helps, and the managers agreed to keep the theaters open. They stayed open, according to the United Press, and they also stayed empty.

Of sixty theaters in Paris, forty-two were closed by July 1, their doors locked because there were no audiences for the old-fashioned French type of plays.

One-Man Art Shows

One-man exhibitions for the East Wing Galleries of the Art Institute of Chicago, opening on July 25, and closing on October 13, include:

Paintings by Aaron Bohrod, native of Chicago, winner of the Watson F. Blair Prize with his water-color, "Street in Peoria"; William S. Schwartz, Russian, noted for paintings strikingly rich in color; Francis Chapin, Ohio artist, winner of the Cahn Prize for his landscape, "Chicago Landscape"; Carl Hoeckner, German, renowned for the macaber quality of his highly imaginative canvases, and Walter Kraweic, Polish, noted for his circus paintings.

In addition to these there will be a loan-exhibition of old and modern masters from private collections in Chicago.

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Topics in Brief

DEAR PROSPERITY: Having bum time; wish you were here.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

THE worst thing about the average politician is that there are so many of him.—*Birmingham News.*

A TAX is a tax. A new assessment under any other name will cost as much.—*Washington Evening Star.*

IT may be 'way next fall before Congressmen can get back home to face their critics.—*Florida Times-Union.*

HOOVER ought not to be so impatient with the two-year-old New Deal; he himself backed a Noble Experiment four years.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ADOLF HITLER has decreed that foreigners will be enlisted in the German Army. What has become of Aryan supremacy?—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

ZOG, of Albania, who is seeking an American wife, has been nine years a Balkan king, or slightly 'over par for the course.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Pot and the Kettle
—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

AN island in the South Pacific is ruled by goats. Our system of letting the goats vote seems better.—*Toledo Blade.*

SENATOR DICKINSON of Iowa says that an emergency can't last five years. There can't be any such animal as a giraffe, either.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

BUSINESS must be getting good in California; two actresses recently married real-estate men.—*Louisville Times.*

AT the rate he is going, it may be necessary for the Supreme Court to declare the President unconstitutional.—*Indianapolis Star.*

AVERAGES statistically are great frauds. On an average a graduate of Vassar College has only three-fourths of a baby.—*Wichita Eagle.*

A CHEMICAL to burn the feet of the shoeless Ethiopian may be tried by Italy. Tying knots in the invaders' spaghetti would be a frightful reprisal.—*Detroit News.*

TRAVEL note says the Burmese have become very fond of cards. Maybe that Burma girl a-sittin' by the old Moulmein pagoda is just waitin' for a bridge fourth.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WHEN an orator claims the Government is trying to drive individual initiative to the wall, one is tempted to inquire where individual initiative was when the Government found it.—*San Diego Union.*

This progressive storeowner says:

"IN ONE YEAR I SAVED $73 on FIRE INSURANCE in *the company of careful people*"

Homeowners, bankers, and manufacturers, as well as merchants, are reducing the cost of their fire insurance by the sound and safe method of insuring with *equally* responsible people in United Mutual.

United selects its policyholders with great care. It will not insure careless owners of highly inflammable, poorly protected property. It saves money for you and other careful property owners by eliminating the high losses of "poor risks." United Mutual enables you to further reduce the cost of your fire insurance by dealing direct with you through a salaried representative. The savings which result from careful selection and direct dealing are returned to policyholders in the form of cash dividends.

For twenty-six years, through depression and prosperity, United Mutual has grown in size and strength. It has never failed to pay a dividend of from 25–35%, dependent on the type of property insured . . . More than $6,625,000 has been saved and returned to policyholders. It is one of the strongest fire insurance companies in the country—offering you not only substantial savings but unquestioned security as well.

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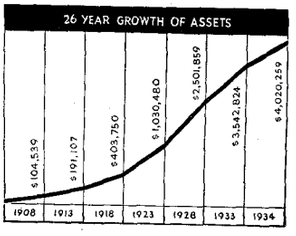
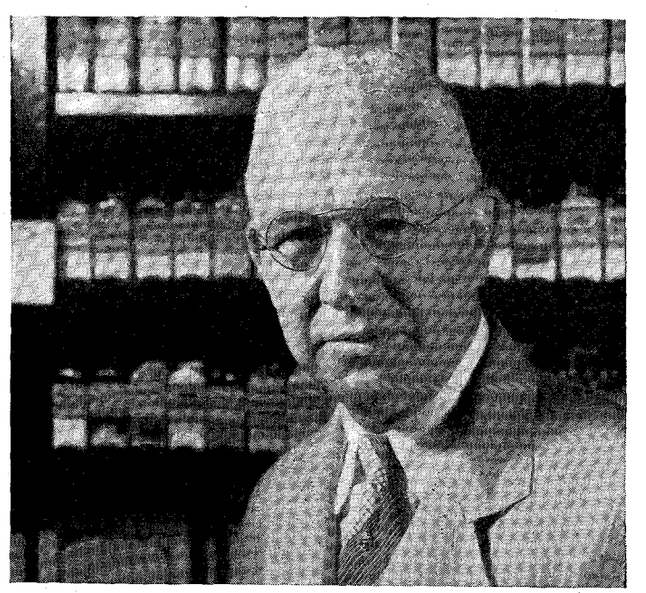
United Mutual writes fire insurance for manufacturers, merchants, and individuals; also compensation, automobile, and general liability insurance through Liberty Mutual Insurance Company



United Mutual has not only paid back substantial dividends, but has constantly added to its financial strength.



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Among the Outstanding Books

I Was Hitler's Prisoner, A Diary. By Stefan Lorant. [New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.75.]

History has come down to most of us by way of the study, lecture-hall, or tedious volume which the years have turned into a classic and thoroughness has made dull. Rarely does one chance upon a chronicle of events jotted down with all the vividness of a "first-hand" view, and the easy style of the trained journalist.

Of all the semihistories, the diary is by far the most vivid, alive, and dramatic; but there have been very few left to posterity. Samuel Pepys has become part of history, and his fellow diarist, John Evelyn, has a similar, tho more subdued, rôle.

Out of troubled Europe it is only natural that men and women should have been compelled to record the events which have passed, and are passing, with such uncanny swiftness before their eyes, and which have presented a narrowness and, oftentimes, a cruelty which we thought had passed. The Romanofs fell in Russia; Fascism swept through Italy, and in humiliated Germany rose the specter of Nazism.

Hinged to winged promises uttered by the Leader, Nazism finally captivated a people ready to "believe in wonder-workers." Hitler was in power; the *Putsch* of Munich had been successfully revived; and enemies of the new order were callously arrested, thrown into prison, beaten, tortured, killed (or permitted suicide); and those who were fortunate lived out short prison terms.

Clear-Cut Picture

As historian of this present Germany, Stefan Lorant, in "I Was Hitler's Prisoner" presents a clear-cut picture, irritating in its show of stupidity, horrifying in its examples of cruelty and brutality, and foreboding in its crush of freedom of speech, thought, and action.

Editor of the conservative, prosperous *Münchener Illustrierte Presse*, the most important illustrated weekly in Southern Germany, Lorant, a Hungarian, had never been guilty of any political affiliations; but his paper, steering clear of all politics, was highly successful despite its Nazi competitors.

As unbelievable as it may sound, without reason or cause, Lorant was arrested by the Munich Political Police, roused from bed in the middle of the night, given but a few minutes to say farewell to his wife and his son, Andi, a little more than two years old, and taken to jail. His house ransacked; his car confiscated; and his salary cut off—his wife and son were without any income.

Denounced by Baron Paul von Hahn, whose novels he once objected to, and who now occupied a position in Nazi circles, Lorant had a farcical examination and was "placed in protective custody."

But he got paper and pencil, and, from sheer exhaustion, due to his inactive, brooding confinement, he scribbled mere gibberish from the sheer joy of writing and planned a diary of his imprisonment.

Copyright in all countries

"Thanks to thee, Adolf, again I, Odin, am God of the Germans."
"One of them, Odin—only one of them!"
—Dyson in The Daily Herald *(London)*

Generally, noted Lorant, the wardens were kind to the political prisoners, as bewildered as the men themselves as to the reason for their imprisonment.

Diary Smuggled Out

Shortly after his imprisonment, Lorant's wife, Niura, a Russian, was imprisoned, but she won her freedom, visited her husband, and smuggled out his diary. After a short stay at the dreaded Stadelheim Prison, Lorant was released through the efforts of the Hungarian press and Consulate.

Weak and emaciated, Lorant maintained in his diary a cold objectivity to his surroundings and the treatment accorded to him. At no time was he beaten, and he says so; but he saw the black and blue bodies of exhausted men.

At times, however, his patience had to break down under the inhuman strain, but he can be forgiven. His document is another one added to the long list of post-War European history, admirable in its sincerity and restraint, and vivid and alive with humor, pathos, and tragedy in its unsuspecting characters.

But he ends his chronicle on a tragic note of warning. Exhausted from his ordeal, he returned to his wife and son after his six and one-half months of imprisonment. His prematurely aged wife greeted him happily; his son hesitated.

"Aren't you going to greet me?" Lorant asked his son.

Andi's answer was a raised hand and a "Heil Hitler."

* * *

America Faces the Barricades. By John L. Spivak. [New York: Covici-Friede, *Publishers;* $2.50.]

When star reporters go about to take the pulse of the country, as hordes of them do before every election, their usual technique is to visit the big cities, and to begin by interviewing other newspaper men, then to call on the local political chieftains, and, finally, to drop in on the leading business men.

John L. Spivak, an ace reporter with a radical turn of mind, blazed a new trail. He went to the little centers of industrial turmoil, sat down in relief-offices, picked up conversations, lounged in the streets, and interviewed local labor leaders instead of business chieftains. He returned with a vivid picture of chaos.

Reading Mr. Spivak's reports of conversations in Mendota, California; Charlotte, North Carolina; Brockton, Massachusetts; Longview, Washington; Brookhaven, Mississippi; Collinsville, Ohio; Hibbing, Minnesota; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Collinsville, Illinois, Omaha, and New Orleans, the reader is chiefly impressed by the country's almost pathetically persistent faith in its President.

Stanch Individualists

"We ain't going to starve to death; maybe the President will pull us out of this," said a shoe-worker's wife in Brockton, as she stood with a crowd asking the Mayor to save them from eviction from their homes.

Mr. Spivak found little evidence of any organized revolutionary sentiment. The hungriest American working-men remained stanchly individualist in their philosophy. They would steal if necessary to feed their families; but they did not approve of Reds. There were a few exceptions.

His conclusion is that the American worker is essentially a quiet person, firmly convinced that he is as good as King George or Rockefeller except that they have more money. But this very quietness makes him the more dangerous when he gets mad.

"When he can not get that little which he wants, he is very apt to take more than he originally asked for—and take it by force."

That is prophecy; Mr. Spivak has his feet most firmly on the ground as a reporter. What he discovered was a country cynical about all politicians, including Huey Long, but hungry, and increasingly open-eared to talk of "sharing the wealth."

Summer Books

Shipmasters of Cape Cod. By Henry C. Kittredge. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company; $3.50.) Legend and fact of the seafaring men of Cape Cod's clipper-ship age; an authentic history of salty sea-captains.

The Narrow Land. By Elizabeth Reynard. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin; $3.) Folk-chronicles of Old Cape Cod. Written and unwritten stories told on and of Cape Cod in Norsemen days by the Indians, by the Pilgrims and witch-hunters, and in Cape Cod's seagoing era, and by believers in ghosts to-day. An adventure into American folk-lore.

Storm Signals. By Joseph C. Lincoln. (New York: Appleton, Century Company; $2.50.) An old reliable romance of the standard Lincoln brand. Loyal and quaint Cape Cod folk in Secession War days.

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On the Current Screen

Merian C. Cooper is Hollywood's most restless explorer of lands which time forgot. While other film-makers concern themselves with and crease their brows over such transparencies as penthouse melodramas, Manhattan comedies, violent exposures of life among the gangsters and like marshmallows of cinema manufacture, Cooper huddles in his library digging out legends in which antiquity and horror mix.

Two years ago "King Kong," a thrashing tale of a monster ape preserved alive from

Helen Gahagan and Randolph Scott in "She"

the dawn of time to frighten the folk of the twentieth century, issued from his cameras.

In the same school, he now presents, through RKO Radio Pictures, his film-version of H. Rider Haggard's fantastic novel, **"She" (AAAA).** In Radio City Music Hall, New York, the cinematic reproduction is vivid, startling, and new testimony to the exuberance, and shrewd showman's talent, of Mr. Cooper for stories which no one ever quite believes, but which every one relishes.

"She," on the screen, is, in the main, a faithful counterpart of the Haggard tale. Whereas Haggard put his hero in Africa, Cooper takes him to the Arctic. This, for summer exhibition of the film, is a welcome deviation, and in no wise affects the path of the fabulous plot.

As in the original, *Leo Vincey*, direct descendant of *John Vincey* who had, five hundred years earlier, perished in an attempt to find the flame of life, is summoned to the English home of his dying uncle and given the fragments of the almost unbelievable story that, somewhere in the Arctic, in a tropical land, locked and hidden by glacial mountains and treacherous icy barriers, there lay the temple in which this flame burned away mortality and created everlasting life.

Leo is directed to find it. With the aid of *Holly*, a scientist, and *Tanya*, daughter of a white trader in the Arctic, he comes to the edge of the *Sugul Barrier*. *Tanya's* father, a greedy man, comes upon the body of one of *John Vincey's* servants, preserved in ice for five hundred years alongside the saber-tooth tiger which slew him. There is gold in the servant's hand, and the old man tries to chop it out. The vibrations cause an avalanche which kills him, and reveals a vast, menacing cavern.

Leo, Holly, and *Tanya* enter, are surrounded by savages, who attempt to burn *Holly* alive. The party is rescued by soldiers of *She*.

Leo is the exact counterpart of his ancestor, whom *She* had loved, and *She* believes him to be *John*. Jealous of *Tanya*, *She* has the girl veiled and trussed for living sacrifice to a ceremonial fire, but *Leo* recognizes *Tanya*, rescues her, and, with *Holly*, attempts to escape.

They follow myriads of winding halls, and come upon the inner temple, the altar of the flame of life. *She* compromises: *She* will permit marriage between *Leo* and *Tanya*, knowing that, in time, *Tanya* must die, while *She* and *Leo* will live forever.

To prove that the flame is harmless, she steps into it, and immediately is transformed into an aged, bleating crone believably five hundred years old. *She* dies, and, after many terrifying adventures, *Tanya*, *Leo*, and *Holly* return to civilization.

A background of Arctic wastes, changing to sulfurous caves, and, finally, the fabulous land of "*She*" has been provided, a background in which the art of scenic design in films reaches impressive heights.

Helen Gahagan, making her screen-début, is a statuesque and lovely queen. Randolph Scott, as *Leo*, is forthright, rugged, and Nigel Bruce is excellent as the cold-hearted scientist. Helen Mack is customarily able as *Tanya*.

* * *

"Front Page Woman" (AAA) has no pretensions. It is a gay and frankly unrealistic motion-picture of journalism.

This pleasant and lively murder-mystery tale is based upon the flattering, if inaccurate, belief that members of the homicide squad in a big city sit calmly about while newspaper men gaily solve murder cases.

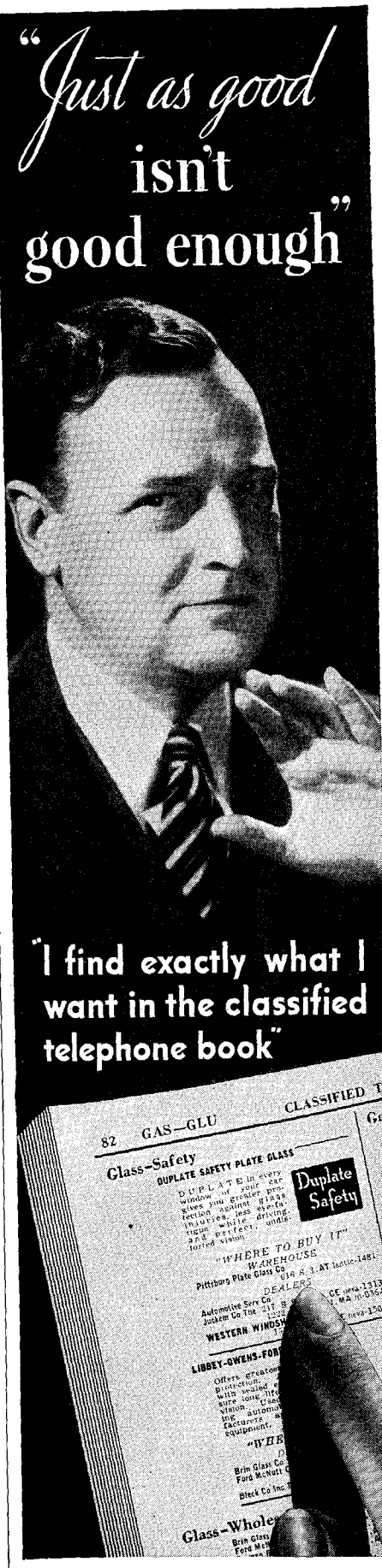
When watching "Front Page Woman" it is merely important that one should not regard it as a scientific study. If, however, one accepts it as amiable melodrama, one may accept it as a pleasant and resourceful comedy melodrama. One of its great virtues is the performance of Bette Davis, who plays a newspaper woman with a combination of charm and credibility.

George Brent is better than usual as the reporter who is her rival, and heart-interest.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer, She.	Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn, Love Me Forever, Escapade, Front Page Woman.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children



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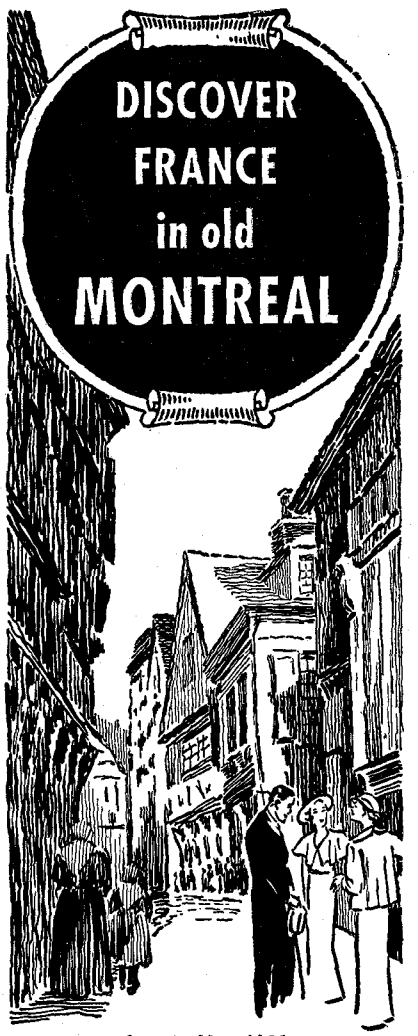

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HOTEL

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

MOUNTAIN DULCIMER

BY JAMES STILL

The dulcimer sings from fretted maple throat
Of the doe's swift poise, the fox's fleeting step
And music of hounds upon the outward slope
Stirring the night, drumming the hill-strewn way,
The anvil's strength . . . and the silence after
That aches and cries unhushed into the day.

From the dulcimer's breast sound hunting horns
Strong as clenched hands upon the edge of death,
The creak of saddle-bags, of oxen yoke and thongs,
Of scythes that swing into the mellow grain,
Wild turkeys' treble, dark sudden flight of crows,
Of unshod hoofs . . . and the stillness after,
Bitter as salt drenching the tongue of pain:

And of the lambs crying, breath of the lark,
Long drinks from piggins hard against the lips;
And with hoarse singing, raw as hickory shagbark
The foal's anxiety is woven with the straining wedge.
And the wasp's anger . . . and the quiet after
For the carver of maple on a keen blade's edge.

—*Virginia Quarterly Review.*

THE TREES OF THUNDER

BY ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN

No men could worship beauty more
Than those who built their eaves
Under arching elms that wear
Peril in their leaves.

New Englanders loved lofty things—
A high and sunny room,
Fear of God, and the tall trees
That reach up close to doom.

They knew the vines of lightning love
To twine the elm with death,
But high things were a holiness
And their very breath.

They knew that handling lovely things
Was playing with the fire,
Yet they were willing to abide
The dooms of their desire.

New Englanders were men who dared
To set fine houses under
The loveliest of growing things,
The high trees of the thunder.

—*Voices* (New York).

THE BURDEN

BY JAN STRUTHER

To lay down at last the burden of a fruitless love
Is to know miraculous lightness, to ease chafed shoulder,
Relax strung sinews, straigthen the long-bowed back:
Yet who, if he could, would not stoop again to hoist it
For the sake of the enchanted landscape, the cloud pavilions,
The fritillary fields, the hyacinth mountains, seen from
The road where without that burden he may not go.

—*London Mercury.*

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Public Defenders as a Crime-Cure

New York Attorney's Proposal Before the American Bar Association Stirs Controversy; Prominent Lawyers See Opportunity for Political Spoils in His Suggestion

"The Public Defender" was not one of the motion-picture sensations of 1931. To Richard Dix, who was starred in it, the picture was just another assignment in his contract. To the public, it was little more than the second half of a double-feature bill.

But to Mayer C. Goldman, "The Public Defender" was an important vehicle for propaganda and education, another step toward the realization of one of his fondest dreams. Since 1915, Mr. Goldman, a lawyer with offices in New York City, had been debating, writing, and lecturing on behalf of the public-defender system for the poor.

The picture which he helped to write for the screen had been preceded by a novel bearing the same name in 1917.

Last week, the public-defender idea was once more brought before the public eye when the American Bar Association held its annual session in Los Angeles. Mr. Goldman, past sixty, stepped upon the platform, and held forth at length on his favorite topic.

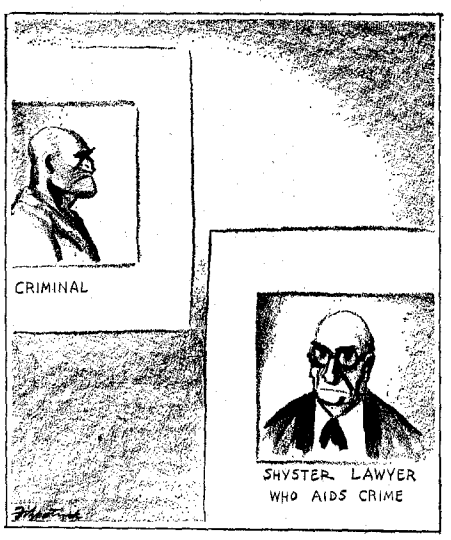
A National Scandal

The increasing number of "lawyer-criminals," he declared, was a national scandal and a menace to the Government. "The denials of criminal justice to-day, the alliance between lawyer-criminals, the difficulty, expense, and delay of convicting powerful defendants, is a scandal which the nation can not overlook.

"Substitute honest State defenders for crooked private lawyers, and the crime-wave will diminish."

Mr. Goldman cited two examples of his term, "lawyer-criminal": Ben B. Laska, of Denver, who was convicted of accepting as a fee part of the $200,000 Urschel kidnaping ransom, and Louis Piquett, of Chicago, convicted of illegally shielding one of the Dillinger gang.

There is nothing new in the idea of a public defender for people not having sufficient means to employ private counsel. Mr. Goldman's talk before the bar, however, embodied a plea that is new: public defenders for all criminals, just as there are public prosecutors.



In J. Edgar Hoover's Rogues' Gallery
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

In operation in some form in more than thirty States, the public-defender system has been a success only in California, where the defender is appointed after a competitive civil-service examination. The system never has received whole-hearted support from the New York State Bar Association.

Leading Attorneys Object

Typical of the objections of most attorneys is that of Samuel Seabury, who feels that to create the office merely would provide additional jobs for the spoilsman, and that "the fine idealism" of the institution would be crushed under the same dead weight of routine incompetence which distinguishes other public offices.

Samuel S. Leibowitz, famous lawyer in the Scottsboro trials, asked to comment on the Goldman idea of a State defender for all persons, rich or poor, declared that he was unalterably opposed.

"It will create another office for political hacks," he declared. "The relationship between a lawyer and his client is somewhat akin to the relationship between a doctor and his patient. Establishing a law to the effect that every accused person must trust his case to a public defender would be the same thing as forcing every sick person to go to a public clinic."

Edward J. Reilly, former chief counsel for Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnaping case, was also against the idea of the public defender.

"It would be a politically infested office," he said. "There could be no fair trial for a criminal whose case was entrusted to a legal agent of the State. We don't need State lawyers to defend criminals. I have seen the public-defender system in operation. The lawyers are politically minded, inexperienced, and incompetent. Working for the State, they have no personal interest in the person whom they are defending."

Taxation, Divorce, State Rights

In addition to the subject of "lawyer-criminals," there were taxation, divorce, and State rights in the agenda of the convention.

Scott M. Loftin, of Jacksonville, Florida, President of the American Bar Association this year, told his colleagues that an independent judiciary and the "sanctity" of the Supreme Court "are essential to the liberty of the people and the very existence of the country."

"When there is agitation following a judicial pronouncement that a statute is in violation of the Constitution, for a change in the judicial system which would take away the Court's power in this respect," he said, "the bar should condemn vigorously any such proposal."

Blank & Stoller

Mayer C. Goldman

He pointed out that if a change in the organic law of the country is deemed desirable, "the method provided by the Constitution is the proposal of an amendment which can be adopted after thorough discussion and deliberation by the people.

"This prudent provision was made by the founders of our Government to forestall changes without due thought and mature consideration, and to prevent popular whims and false philosophies of government from being incorporated into our Constitution."

Life Jobs for Judges

Mr. Loftin reviewed the methods provided for filling places on the Federal bench by lifetime appointments to assure that they shall be free from political influence or popular clamor. He advocated that the States adopt a similar policy, or at least provide for long terms for the judiciary, with adequate compensation to free them from any burdens and enable them to be fearless in their adjudication of all controversies brought before them.

At the preliminary conferences held in advance of the general sessions of the Association, Oscar Lawlor, of Los Angeles, criticized "recent forays of national authority into the purely domestic affairs of the several States."

"The recent national policy," he declared, "affords an impressive exhibition of the extremes to which power unrestrained may carry its promoters. It threatened so to permeate the country's life that hardly any human activity could be indulged in without apprehension of punishment because it might not conform to the secret dictum of some Washington bureaucrat."

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Who Owns the Children?

Sir:—A man's home is his castle; it is held inviolate. But are his children his own? Or may they, at the demand of the State, be taken from him?

In a lively hot-weather discussion the other day, *A* maintained that the Canadian Government had no right to separate the Dionne quintuplets from their parents, that no parent should ever be deprived of his child except for immorality, neglect, or inability to provide. Otherwise, separating child and parent outraged both natural and legal rights.

On the other hand, *B* maintained that the Canadian Government's action in taking charge of the quintuplets and making them wards of the King was justified by the children's needs. Their welfare, perhaps their very lives, he said, required that they be removed from the Dionne home, where the parents could not possibly give them proper care.

A demanded to know what constitutes "proper care," and who was to define it. In the case of a rich child, he pointed out, a court often assigns $25,000 or $50,000 a year for its "proper care." The Canadian precedent, if applied generally, he declared, would give the State power to take away the children of any person in humble circumstances.

Who is right? J. K. Henderson.

Syracuse, New York.

Ten "Most Outstanding" Senators

Sir:—Since it has become the vogue to choose the most charming or outstanding movie-stars, ball-players, public men, or scalawags, let us (with due apologies to all Senators) choose those ten Senators of the United States whom we consider the most outstanding.

Here goes my list:

Borah, William E., Idaho, R.
Ashurst, Henry F., Arizona, D.
Norris, George W., Nebraska, R.
Pittman, Key, Nevada, D.
Robinson, Joseph T., Arkansas, D.
Johnson, Hiram W., California, R.
Harrison, Pat, Mississippi, D.
Glass, Carter, Virginia, D.
Nye, Gerald P., North Dakota, R.
Vandenberg, Arthur H., Michigan, R.

Robert T. Arvidson.

Pettibone, North Dakota.

Roosevelt and the Utilities

Sir:—Many of us readers of The Literary Digest don't know very much about the "holding-companies," or the Utilities Bill that is before Congress. . . . But most of us common people believe that President Roosevelt is in the right in wanting to do away with some of them.

We read in the newspapers that the "death sentence" on some would be robbing widows and orphans, and we wonder how much, if any, of this is true.

We have faith in President Roosevelt and we believe he is trying to protect the public, the many against the few cunning, greedy ones.

Charles Swenson.

Los Angeles.

To Keep Out of War

Sir:—Of paramount importance to our position in the world as a neutral nation would seem to be the immediate passage of the Nye Commission recommendations.

These included prohibition of loans to belligerents of either side, of munitions of any sort, and suspension of passports to Americans in the war-zones.

The passage of these bills would keep us out of any European war, which seems so imminent. John Perkins.

Chelsea, Massachusetts.

Safe for the Time Being
—Summers in the Cleveland News

Overriding the Supreme Court

Sir:—In view of the recent ruling of the Supreme Court, and the resultant difference of opinion regarding the next logical step, we suggest that your magazine conduct a nation-wide poll on a question along the following line:

"Should Congress, and the President, be empowered to override decisions of the Supreme Court in cases where the latter body declares unconstitutional acts of the former body?"

We believe an unofficial referendum of this nature would greatly clarify the position of the American people on this vital point, and would serve as a guide for official action.

A. M. Knethe.
Akron. J. S. Speicher.

Processing and Sales Taxes

Sir:—Years ago Democratic orators were loud and strong against the tariff because it meant higher prices to the consumer.

Now that the Democratic Party is in full power, it is increasing the rates on income taxes (the consumer pays them), levying processing-taxes, excise taxes, sales taxes, *etc., etc.*

Processing-taxes and sales taxes are the most pernicious, cowardly, cruel, and unjust pieces of legislation ever written by any civilized country. J. R. C. Ruybal.

Capulin, Colorado.

"Vivisection for the Condemned"

Sir:—Why not turn over condemned criminals to medical science for purposes of vivisection? Extermination of criminal life by means of the electric chair or the gallows is of no direct or lasting benefit to mankind, for new criminals replace those executed by judicial process, crime being endless. But scientific study, experiment, and research, with those guilty of grave offenses against the law as living subjects, should tremendously increase bacteriological, physiological, toxicological, pathological, and surgical knowledge for the relief of suffering humanity, and possibly strike upon the root of crime.

This new plan of dealing with criminals sentenced to die should be acceptable both to persons who oppose capital punishment and to those to whom vivisection upon harmless, dumb animals is abhorrent.

Joseph John Stanina.

Everett, Massachusetts.

Teachers: The Pupil's View-point

Sir:—I have noticed several letters in your excellent magazine concerning school children; their relation to society, and their various difficulties. I noticed, a few weeks ago, a letter from a Northern school-teacher bewailing the fact of having forty different pupils with different habits, I.Q.'s, *etc.* I wonder if you would be so kind as to listen to a few words from a pupil.

I shall be a sophomore in high school next year, and I believe I can speak the feelings and thoughts of 75 per cent. of junior high school and high school students. I believe that most of us partially, at least, realize the efforts set forth by our instructors, and appreciate their interest in our welfare.

Not unmindful of that I wish to say this: How do you nervous high-tempered irritable, and faultfinding teachers suppose we enjoy hearing you screaming at us?

How do you think we like to have nervous, grouchy teachers in our classrooms? I know of three teachers who shout at the children and demand in loud and boisterous voices our utmost attention.

How can they expect good conduct in return for such rude and impolite shouting?

I do not wish to be unreasonable, but I just wanted Digest readers to know that children also have problems to contend with other than Latin and algebra! George C. Connor.

Chattanooga.

Home-Work, as Seen by a Mother

Sir:—With reference to the letter of Michael Pollock, of Cleveland, in The Literary Digest of July 6, dealing with "children's home-work," may I give the view-point of a mere "average mother" who has an "average son" at high school?

After attending school from eight in the morning until 12:30 (and figuring an hour extra, going and coming, and another hour for lunch), my son has, at least, four hours of home-work. That makes it, let us say, six o'clock in the evening. With no chance for a walk in the fresh air or sun. With no time whatsoever for rest or recreation. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." It also makes Jack a tired and sick boy.

Wouldn't it be far better to extend school hours a bit, and give no home-work? Or, if home-work must be given, why not one or two hours of it at the most? No boy can "keep going" at the pace our city schools impose on their pupils, and keep in fit health.

An Average Mother.

New York City.

Criticism

Sir:—The tone of the article, "A Cricket-Free Summer Theater," in the June 29 issue of The Literary Digest, is unfortunate. The few misstatements of facts are inexcusable. "Makes money for its guarantors." No guarantor, officer or director, has ever been paid a penny. "Muny" is a non-profit corporation, and no general publicity is given any citizen connected with the civic enterprise.

It is claimed that not one of the seventeen seasons has been unprofitable. A flawed "claim." You see, your contributor distrusted the "claim," and had to ferret out the fact all by himself! It has always been published, and everybody knows, that there were two season failures, financially. "Everybody" knows it, because the guarantors had to pay up! What was said is that no guarantor has ever lost a penny. They were repaid from the surpluses of succeeding seasons.

Your article is unfortunate; but not for St. Louisians. They are civically loyal "natives," who will probably show it, more than ever, by their increased devotion to "Muny," which has been fostered solely for their entertainment and pleasure. Charlton Alexander.

St. Louis.

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Laying the Ghost of College Communism

(Continued from page 18)

"The glory has not disappeared from these United States. For 160 years we have believed in the forms of American life. We have not wavered in the conviction that on this Continent was the prospect of security and happiness for free men under the American Constitution. We have no reason to do so now."

"Their (the founders') ideals made possible a history of which we are proud," said Dr. James Bryant Conant, President, to the Harvard Alumni Association. "When the clamor grows loud against the universities, to-day, we would do well to think of their actions, and, above all, their vision. We must endeavor not to let the impetuous demands of the present blind our eyes to the greater duty we owe to the future.

"Harvard must be keenly alive to current problems, but, like our Puritan founders, we must be ever mindful of our trust as guardians of 'all good literature, arts and sciences.' We must pass on the spirit of civilization which we have been fortunate enough to inherit from the past."

As if in answer to those who see a "Red" behind every campus-elm, Dr. Raymond Walters, of the University of Cincinnati, said to the graduates of Vanderbilt University: "As one who has taught youth for many years, I am convinced we need not be so fearful about them.

"Instead of avoiding these subjects, let us have objective discussions in our classrooms of Communism, Socialism, Fascism, and Nazism, and along with these the presentation of democracy. Personally, I haven't the least doubt that our young people will thus become rational and stanch upholders of democracy. . . .

"My closing word is to remind you that the teaching of Jesus remains the best source for guidance as to whatsoever things are lovely and honorable and of good report, and the life of the Master the one great pattern for our acts and dealings with our fellow men."

Old-Fashioned Virtues

Hearing this and more, one might well dismiss the charge that radicalism rules the cloistral hall. Take, for another instance, the words of Robert Maynard Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago:

"Courage, temperance, liberality, honor, justice, wisdom, reason, and understanding, these are still the virtues. In the intellectual virtues, this University has tried to train you. The life you have led here should have helped you toward the rest. If, come what may, you hold them fast, you will do honor to yourselves and to the University, and you will serve your country."

Hear, too, the advice of Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, President of Princeton University, to the Senior Class. In pleading for old-fashioned virtues, he said:

"The devastation of the World War and its catastrophic aftermath have been interpreted by some as revealing the emptiness of accepted values, and the need for newly fabricated loyalties, if one is to be modern and free. But every man needs something to live by, and to live for, and those who have jettisoned received standards perforce turn to strange gods most astonishingly bizarre and fanciful."

And, in commenting upon the value of religion in the quest of a full life, Doctor Dodds said that "the preachers and the psychologists unite in affirming the practical utility of religion as a means to a normal adjustment of the individual to the world about him.

"But the spiritual view-point can not be reduced to a *quid pro quo*, or made a matter of pragmatic advantage to be attained through a process of deliberate self-deception. The spiritual view-point is a reasonable explanation of what otherwise must remain inexplicable."

Earthquake-Prophet

(Continued from page 16)

Father John Joseph Lynch, in charge of the earthquake observatory at Fordham University, thinks planetary influences may be one important factor in the trigger-mechanism, but believes there also are many others, including sudden variations in barometric pressure. Variations as great as a pound to a square foot occur.

Over a large quake-area such a change would represent millions of tons—possibly a greater force than that added to the moon's attraction by its conjunction with Jupiter.

The young New Yorker who started all the furor at present is unemployed. A licensed navigator, he probably could return to the sea, but he would rather stay on land.

For one thing, he was married less than a month ago. ("He's a genius," young Mrs. Greenspan told reporters emphatically, "and some day the world will own it!")

For another, he wants to study astronomy and seismology, with a view to working out his method until he can predict earthquakes far ahead, give people time to move out of threatened districts. It seemed likely last week that several scholarships would be offered to him.

Trench-Fright on the Stage

(Continued from page 22)

Hollywood, was *Thérèse*, the wife, and her sure-footedness and reliance were of enormous help in bringing Mr. Williams through the more trying scenes of the play.

In explanation of Lenormand's technique, it is Ashley Dukes, British drama-commentator, who has said the clearest word:

"In exploring the dramatic field that lies on or beyond the borderland of verbal expression—the field of pregnant silences, rather than eloquent tirades—Lenormand has turned his back upon most of the conventions of literary drama.

"He is no moralist, except in so far as every writer is a moralist who is aware of good and evil. His preoccupation with the darker forces of the human mind must be painful, not only to the old romantics, but also to the new sentimentalists, for whom an ethical creed or social gospel is, so to say, a disinfectant of all the corruption of human nature."

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Watching the Hawks

Principle of Learning to Soar in a Glider Best Learned From Emulating Natural Masters—Sixth Annual Meet at Elmira Dominated by Last Year's Winner, Richard C. du Pont

Robert Duncan photograph

Richard C. du Pont . . . he took home the prizes

For the tenth time in as many days, Oscar Monrad, President of the Elmira, New York, Chamber of Commerce, climbed to the top of Harris Hill, scanned the cloudless sky. The breeze that rippled through the grass and brushed lightly against his cheeks was little more than a zephyr.

Mr. Monrad sighed, shook his head. A few yards away from him a group of young men lounged in the shade of a glider-wing and scowled at the limp wind-sock dangling on its pole above the Harvard-M.I.T. Meteorological Station atop Harris Hill.

For ten days now it had been this way and it was beginning to dawn on Mr. Monrad that the sixth annual meet of the Soaring Society of America might be a complete flop. The wind wasn't strong enough to send a toy boat across a mill-pond, much less carry a man and a glider into the sky.

Prayed for a Blow

While Mr. Monrad sighed and prayed inwardly for a blow, the pilots walked around bearing sandwich-signs that read: "Weatherman unfair to glider-pilots. Local No. 6⅞"; "Down With the Heat; Up With the Air Currents." They picketed the little shack where Dr. Karl Lange and his assistants were reading aerological instruments, and wishing they could predict a ninety-mile gale.

What made weather conditions even more irritating was the fact that A. Felix du Pont had offered a $3,000-prize for a flight from Elmira to New York City; Vincent Bendix, of the Bendix Aviation Corporation, $500 for the best distance-flight, the amount to be doubled should the national record of 158 miles be broken.

The weather had to break. It did on July 13. At nine in the morning, a brisk wind snapped out of the northwest, swept the summit of Harris Hill. Within an hour, twenty-eight of the motorless craft were gliding silently in great circles, competing with each other for altitude marks over the mountain. Mr. Monrad began to smile.

No Records Set

For the remainder of the day there were at least fifteen ships in the air at all times. Late in the afternoon the wind died down and the contestants dropped out, one by one, unable to find sufficient lift to keep them aloft.

Strangely enough, the 10,000 spectators who gathered to watch the gliders—by far the best flying-day of the meet—did not see any records set. Early in the meet, Richard C. du Pont, of Wilmington, Delaware, sailing his *Albatross*, had skilfully taken advantage of the thermals (hot-air currents) rising from the valley below Harris Hill, soared to an altitude of 4,980 feet. He landed two hours later at Watkins Glen after setting a record that stood for the remainder of the meet.

Several days later, du Pont added the distance-record for the meet to his growing collection of prizes, flying from Elmira to Margaretsville, New York, an air-line distance of 120.2 miles.

His wife was named the outstanding woman pilot of the 1935 meet, staying in the air five hours and thirty-one minutes.

Began at Sixteen

Altho he obtained his soaring-license less than two years ago, young du Pont has been experimenting with gliders for eight years, making his first attempt at sixteen. He is also an accomplished plane-pilot, and is the son of A. Felix du Pont.

To Jack O'Meara, of Akron, Ohio, went the Gannett newspapers' soaring-trophy for duration. His time of seven hours and eleven minutes was only five minutes better than that of Chester Decker, of Glen Rock, New Jersey. But an even closer contest was recorded in the altitude test for this year's meet, du Pont officially being credited with 4,980 feet and O'Meara with 4,928.

Inferior flying conditions accounted for the failure of the American stars to break the international records held by Kurt Schmitt (duration: 36 hours, 35 minues); Robert Kronfeld (altitude: 8,494 feet) and Heinrich Dittmar (distance: 233 miles).

Simple to Describe

The principle of soaring is simpler to describe than to achieve. As the cloud hides the sun, the air cools beneath it and tends to drop, pushing upward the warm air near the sun-warmed earth it has displaced. The greater rush of up-current thus generated usually is found along the front edge of a moving cloud. A pilot hugs the front of those clouds until he can climb no farther. Then he dives for another.

The clever soaring-pilot can learn a lesson from the hawks, natural masters of soaring-flight. Observing a hawk soaring upward in lazy spirals high over Harris Hill, O'Meara followed it, found the same ascending thermal current that sustained the bird, and gained considerable altitude for himself.

Developed in Germany

Soaring as a sport was developed originally in Germany, and Germans have dominated it since its inception. To O'Meara goes much of the credit for the discovery of Elmira as suitable terrain for soaring. Having tested the South Mountain site, in 1929, he interested Dr. Wolfgang Klemperer, of the Goodrich Rubber Company. Together they boomed Elmira as a site for the meet, with the result that a national contest, first of its kind in America, was held there. German pilots have found the terrain to compare favorably with the German sites at Gmünd, in Swabia, and die Wasserkuppe.

There is a decided difference between German and American methods of launching gliders. In Germany, the glider is held in position by ground-assistants. Other members of the crew hold the tail by means of an anchored rope passed through the tail-skid. When the ship is ready to be released, a number of the crew walk ahead of it with long sections of rubber shock-cord attached to the nose of the craft. At a signal from the pilot the tail is released and the ship is hurled into the air sling-shot fashion.

Pilots at Elmira abandoned this method in favor of launching by automobile. The ship was held in the same manner, while the shock-cord was stretched out by a tow-car with a section of rope instead of one long section of rubber.

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No Record for Schumacher

Giant Pitcher's String of Eleven Straight Victories Snapped by Cincinnati Reds—Marquard's 1912 Mark Still Stands

Latest threat to the record of consecutive major league pitching victories held by Richard ["Rube"] Marquard who won twenty straight games for the New York Giants in 1912—fell by the wayside last week when the Cincinnati Reds beat Hal Schumacher for the first time in the latter's big-league career.

Schumacher, Bill Terry's "Prince of Pitchers," saw his string of eleven consecutive mound-victories snapped when the Reds, pounding out their sixth straight win, beat Hal after he had mowed them down

Wide World

Hal Schumacher . . . saw his string snapped

every time he faced them during the last three years. They had lost to him fourteen consecutive times.

The Reds took the ball game, 13-6, collecting eighteen hits off Schumacher, Carl Hubbell, and Leon Chagnon. In fifteen tries at Schumacher, through Schumacher's four seasons as a Giant, the best the Reds could do with Hal's sinker-ball, until last week, was a ten-inning tie at the Polo Grounds on May 5.

Sacred to baseball fans are the record-books, yet Marquard's twenty straight victories frequently have been listed erroneously as nineteen. Al Munro Elias, foremost of the game's statisticians, explains the discrepancy:

"On April 20, 1912, after Marquard had won two straight, he acted as a relief-pitcher for Jeff Tesreau in the ninth against Brooklyn. The score was New York, 2; Brooklyn, 0 as the ninth started. Brooklyn scored three runs off Tesreau in the ninth on two passes, a single, a sacrifice and an error, giving them a 3-2 lead when Marquard relieved Tesreau.

"There were none out when Marquard went in. He retired the side without a hit or a run. In the Giants' half, Groh singled off Rucker, and Wilson won the game with a home run, scoring Groh ahead of him. Final score, New York 4; Brooklyn 3. This victory for Marquard was ignored."

Tim Keefe won nineteen straight for the Giants in 1888 when the pitching distance was fifty feet. Charles Radbourne won eighteen straight for Providence in 1884. "Mickey" Welch won seventeen straight for the New York Giants in 1885.

John Luby of the Chicago National League club is recorded as having won seventeen straight in 1890. James McCormick of the same team won sixteen straight in 1886.

Walter Johnson, now manager of the Cleveland Indians, won sixteen straight for the Washington Senators in 1912. Joe Wood won the same number for the Boston Red Sox in 1912. Robert Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics won sixteen straight in 1931.

"Schoolboy" Rowe won sixteen straight for the Detroit Tigers last year.

Mainstay of this year's extraordinarily effective Giant pitching-staff, Schumacher was only twenty when he signed his first Giant contract. He had pitched in Dolgeville, New York, High School, and for St. Lawrence University, in Upper New York State. Last season he won twenty-three games, lost ten.

Too Old to Tinker

To a handful of newspaper men who greeted him on his return from Europe last week, W. Lawson Little, Jr., only American golfer to win two straight British amateur titles, confessed his game was not quite up to last year's standard, admitted he played "well enough" in the amateur, "satisfactorily" in the British Open.

More unusual was Little's statement that his greatest thrill abroad came, not after winning the title, but at Wimbledon where he watched Helen Wills Moody beat Helen Jacobs. To Little it was "more worth watching than fifty golf-matches."

Out to make a grand slam by winning the U. S. Amateur at Cleveland in September, Little came home third-class to save $22 a day towards his expenses in the championships. He hopes to reach the peak twice a year, will play in no tournaments until September, thinks himself, at twenty-four, "too old to tinker with my game."

Food for Football

President T. W. MacQuarrie of San José Teachers College, California, last week announced withdrawal of his institution from the Far Western Conference, and a new plan for the welfare of football-players.

Football-income will be used to provide room and board for members of the squad during the season because President MacQuarrie thinks it "unfair to expect a boy to earn a living, play football, and keep up his studies."

Not the first American college to adopt such a policy, San José, hereafter, will set its own classroom standards for athletes. They will be "more stringent" than those formerly laid down by the Conference.

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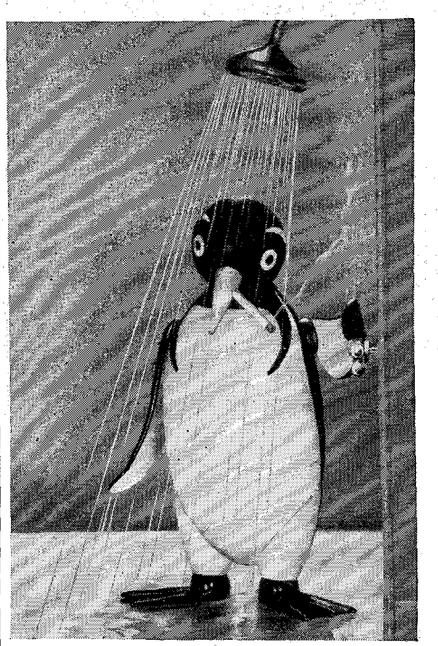

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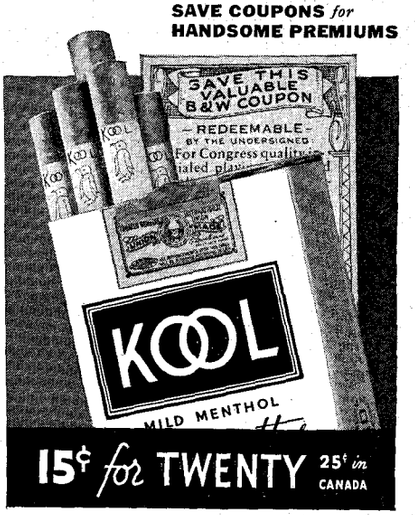

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Sand-Pit to Championship

Mary Hoerger, Eleven, Takes A.A.U. Diving-Title from Field of Nation's Best—Omaha, Donald Budge, Aiken Knights Bow to Miami Wonder in Week-End Sports-Parade

Wide World and Acme

Mary Hoerger, eleven-year-old, winning her first national diving-title, and (inset) *with her mother, Mrs. Fred Hoerger, who helped her win it*

A tiny girl with straight blonde hair, eleven years old and weighing a scant seventy-five pounds, topped the sports-stories last week. More sensational than Omaha's victory in the Classic at Arlington race-track, and Donald Budge's significant Davis Cup triumph over Heiner Henkel of Germany, was Mary Hoerger's triumph in the National A.A.U. fancy-diving championships in New York.

First girl under fourteen to win the national diving-title, Mary was more interested in Coney Island roller-coasters than in the attention she got from swarms of photographers and reporters.

As the 10,000 persons packed tight around the pool at Manhattan Beach roared their applause following the announcement of her victory over some of the country's best women divers, Mary turned to a near-by reporter: "Hold me," she said, "my legs feel weak."

Her winning repertory of ten dives from the three-meter board included the two-and-one-half somersault and one-and-a-half gainor. Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, of Los Angeles, Olympic platform and national low springboard champion thought the two-and-one-half too tough a dive for any woman.

Defeats Champions

Besides Mrs. Hill, the tiny Miami wonder defeated Miss Janice Lifson, of the New York Women's Swimming Association, metropolitan and international Maccabia champion, and Miss Claudia Eckert of the Shawnee C.C. of Chicago, national indoor title-holder.

Miss Hoerger's victory overshadowed every other event of the meet including Miss Lenore Kight's record-smashing performance in the mile which she won in 24:20.4.

Story of the Week

Sports-writers instinctively snapped up the story of the week, told their readers how, sixteen years ago, Mary's mother, then Miss Frances Bilsbarrow of St. Louis, was a crack swimmer, all-round athlete, invincible diver. She had never been beaten in competition on the ten-foot board.

Miss Bilsbarrow set out for Miami in a canoe with a friend. The two women paddled 1,260 miles down the Mississippi to New Orleans. Pressed for funds, Miss Bilsbarrow drove a taxi to raise the money to get her to Florida, married Fred Hoerger the day she arrived in Miami.

At present Mrs. Hoerger is swimming instructor at the Miami Biltmore Hotel where she developed Mary and her sisters. Ruth, the eldest, is twelve, weighs ninety pounds. She won the Florida State Championships at seven, diving from the ten-foot board.

Mrs. Hoerger concentrated on Mary, altho she thinks that Helen, now six, has more promise than any of her sisters. Mary made her debut in the Olympic tryouts at Jones Beach on Long Island in 1932, placed ninth in a field of twenty-six.

Unique is Mrs. Hoerger's teaching system. The children are started in a sand-pit. They dive from a regulation board, but are attached to a belt suspended on a swivel, thus learning coordination and confidence. They are padded with heavy sweat-shirts for their first dive into water.

Mary learned to swim when she was a year old, to dive when she was six. She has a pool and diving stand in her own backyard, practises daily under her mother's supervision. She will be in the eighth grade in the fall, gets good marks, likes arithmetic and art. No believer in rest-cures, Mary gets rid of her occasional illnesses by diving until she's well again.

Next to Miss Hoerger, Miss Kight was star of the four-day meet which ended on Sunday. The Homestead, Pennsylvania, girl, twenty-three-year-old dean of American women swimming-champions, climaxed eight years of brilliant competition in taking the 440-yard free style, the 880-yard free style, and the one-mile free style.

Pennant-races Tighten

The week-end saw both major league pennant races tightened up with the New York Giants and New York Yankees barely in front of their respective rivals, the St. Louis Cardinals and the Detroit Tigers.

On Monday the Giants were only one and a half games ahead of the world champion Cardinals, the Yankees one game ahead of the Tigers.

Team-Play Wins

In Bedminster, New Jersey, the largest crowd ever to witness a national junior polo match saw a beautifully coordinated team from Long Island, the Aiken Knights, win the championship by beating Texas, 13 to 3, in a game that was far more exciting than the score would indicate. D. W. Bostwick, W. F. C. Guest, Jimmy Curtis—a collegian playing in his first major championship final—and George H. ("Pete") Bostwick, beat out the invaders because all played as a team.

One More for Omaha

On Saturday at Arlington race-track, William Woodward's three-year-old champion, Omaha, definitely established his right to the 1935 championship for horses of his age by beating a good field including Col. E. R. Bradley's fleet fillies, Black Helen and Bloodroot, in the Arlington Classic. He lowered the track record for the mile and a quarter, beating Sun Beau's time by two-fifths of a second.

U. S. Tennis Victory

Young Donald Budge, most promising of America's younger Davis Cup players, won a vitally important match for the United States on Saturday when he beat Heiner Henkel of Germany at Wimbledon in four sets. The twenty-year-old red-head was forced to set his own pace throughout.

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Back to "The Good Old Days" of Bridge

This Year's "Brain-Child" Knows What It Is Talking About, and So Do the Players, Which Is the Important Point; Many Rules Have Been Restored to Pre-1933 Meaning

BY WALTER MALOWAN

Human nature prefers to go along in well-worn ruts, shunning sudden changes. Whether the reason for this lies in loyalty to "the good old days," or an antagonism toward anything new, is a much-mooted question. Therefore, it was no surprize when as many protests were voiced at the inauguration of the International Bridge Code of 1935 as those raised when the 1933 changes were put into effect.

The 1933 laws were mostly compromises with the Whist Club of New York, the Portland Club of London, and the French Bridge Committee. They pleased no one. At least, this year's "brain-child" knows what it is talking about, and so do the players, which is the important point.

Much credit is due the fathers of the new bridge constitution. In addition to putting the laws and regulations into understandable language, they changed many of them completely, restoring them to their pre-1933 meaning.

The most important forward step is the restoration of the rights of the dummy, who, everything considered, had a real interest in the game, and resented being put outside the law. He even is rechristened, and now is known, officially, as "The Declarer's Partner," who spreads "the faced hand."

The sponsors of the international laws guarantee no further changes for at least five years.

Bridge Press Comments

Bridge has become so universal that associations in many countries feel they should be represented. Here are quotations showing how difficult it is to please:

La Revue du Bridge (Belgium): "It is evident that an International Bridge League can not allow that a small number of persons, even tho they are members of the most exclusive clubs, are entitled to impose bridge laws as dictators."

Bridge Magazine (Great Britain): "It is to them that we owe their final and speedy settlement. They have performed a difficult task admirably, and have produced a fine piece of work for which the thanks of bridge-players, the world over, are due."

Wiener Bridge Magazin (Austria): "The lawgivers can not be congratulated for the gift they have just presented to the bridge world. It is a question whether they would not have done better to consult the outstanding bridge-players, who have the confidence of the general public."

Geoffrey Mott-Smith, in *The Bridge World* (U. S. A.): "I know that mine is a dissenting voice in a pæan of praise raised to the Whist Club for the sops it has thrown to the multitude. But I venture to predict that within a year there will be a popular uprising aiming to unseat the Whist Club from its traditional position as the maker of bridge laws."

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Bridge

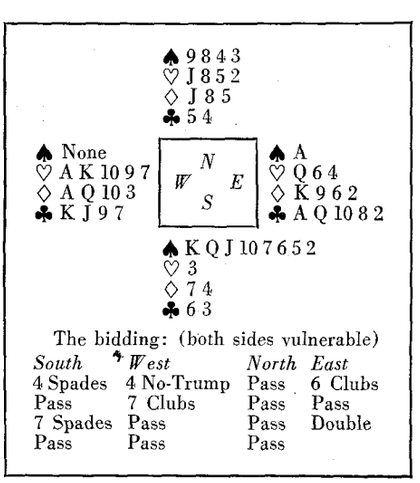
—Webster in the New York Herald Tribune

The outstanding American players, in their great majority, approve of the new laws, but not of the new scoring, and the writer is fully in agreement with them. The main objection is that the vulnerable penalties are much too charitable.

Why the undoubled vulnerable penalties should be the double of the non-vulnerable ones, when the penalties for doubled contracts are only 50 per cent. higher, is hard to explain. But inconsistency is shown all the way through.

Back to Normalcy

When, in 1933, the bonuses for grand slams were increased 50 per cent., the penalties for undertricks were raised, also, and this was logical. Many players liked the greater risk and rewards; others did not, and, to-day, grand slams are back to normalcy.



The bidding: (both sides vulnerable)

South	*West*	*North*	*East*
4 Spades	4 No-Trump	Pass	6 Clubs
Pass	7 Clubs	Pass	Pass
7 Spades	Pass	Pass	Double
Pass	Pass	Pass	

It would seem that the natural course to follow would have been to return to the original penalties for sets, if those established in 1933 were considered too severe a punishment for overbidding. However, the same high sachems of bridge, who condoned a somewhat theoretical penalty of 1,400 points for the thirteenth undertrick in a doubled vulnerable contract, now have limited the penalty of any single undertrick, if the declarer is doubled and vulnerable, to 300 points—a mere pittance.

Insufficient Reward

The hand shown in the accompanying diagram gives a good example of this insufficiency.

West held the ideal hand players dream about for the rare forcing-bid of four no-trump over an original four-spade bid. *East*, with his good hand, went beyond a minimum response, and correctly contracted for six clubs, which *West* bravely carried one step farther.

The bidding laurels, however, must go to *South*, for his attempt to shut out the opponents; for his pass over the six-club bid in the futile hope the matter might rest there; and, finally, for his contract of seven spades.

East probably should have gone to seven no-trump, for, even without seeing his partner's hand, he could count fairly safely on five tricks in clubs, at least seven in hearts and diamonds combined, and one in spades.

South was set six tricks, and a good bridge code should not permit such farcical vulnerable sacrifice-bidding, especially as even a set of seven tricks still would have saved a few points.

Sacrifice Unprofitable

The new laws have eliminated, or at least made unprofitable, the sacrifice double, a beautiful strategic bid. On somewhat rare occasions players who saw the clouds of a grand slam darkening the firmament doubled as soon as a small slam was reached.

Even should the other pair redouble, and make the expected overtrick, from 400 to 700 points were saved, depending on the state of vulnerability. Now such a double only would increase the deficit.

Among the many who acclaim the new code two groups stand out. There are those who have never mastered the highways and byways of grand-slam bidding, and, therefore, have a genuine dislike for the large bonuses, and the chronic overbidders, who now can strive in their element without being set 3,000 or more points in a single rubber.

These groups are seconded by numerous players, many of them experts in their own right, who do not like great swings on a single hand, and can put up a good case for their point of view.

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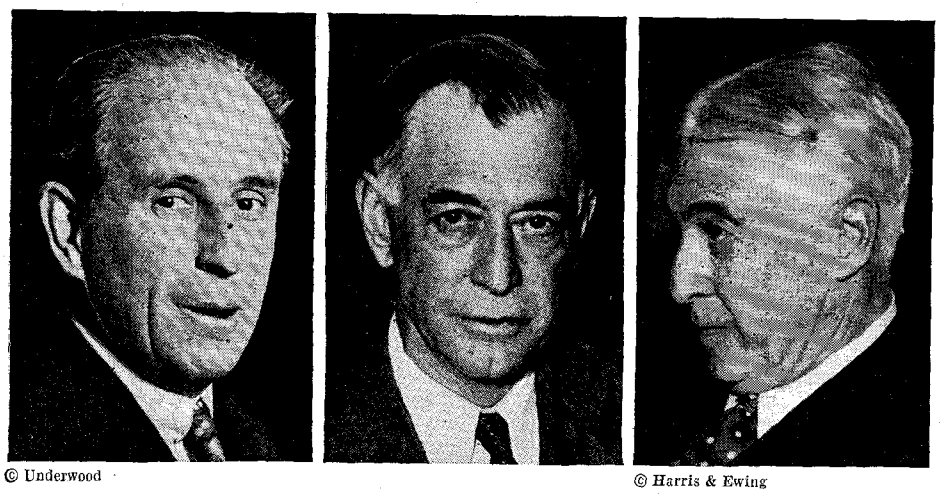
Expecting Revival in Durable Goods

Anticipatory Buying of Heavy Industries Stocks Is Evident in Wall Street; John J. Raskob and Bernard M. Baruch Turn to Silver, May Merge Comstock Properties



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Left to right, John J. Raskob, Senator Key Pittman, and Bernard M. Baruch

Increasing demand for shares of industrial corporations of the durable-goods group is becoming a feature of the forward movement of the stock market. It is clearly significant of quietly-growing confidence in revival, not far distant, in that huge section of American business, the backwardness of which has been most conspicuous and disheartening among remaining phases of depression. The confidence may not be called a sturdy growth as yet, but it is strengthening obviously.

Such change is, of course, in line with already-noted improvement in financial sentiment with respect to the business outlook. It has been stimulated somewhat of late by evidences that in some lines of durable goods there has already been a greater degree of betterment than popularly recognized. Last week the General Electric and Johns-Manville companies both reported substantially-increased earnings for the first half of the year from operations in products largely of "capital" classification. At the same time, various forecasts of impending statements by other representative industrial concerns were unexpectedly cheerful.

It has also recently been disclosed that during the past few months many leading investment trusts have been switching extensively from other securities into shares of corporations concerned with capital goods.

There is no better available indication of the trend of informed financial judgment than that provided by the shifting holdings of the capably-managed investing companies, and it is implicit in their latest inventories that they are now anticipating the long-retarded quickening of trade in durable products. Incidentally, they have also been extensive buyers of public-utility stocks despite recurrent political threats.

All this may be little more than hopeful expectancy, but it denotes encouragement. Abnormal unemployment and curtailment of public-spending power continue chiefly because of the sluggishness of the heavy industries. A variety of fears has sustained that sluggishness and impeded recourse to the vast supply of capital and credit available to end it. If the fears are now disappearing, the speeding-up of recovery is nearer at hand.

Silver Lure

Many a Wall Street ear was pricked last week when it heard that John J. Raskob had bought heavily into Nevada silver-mines and, in alliance with supposedly-retired Bernard M. Baruch, was contriving a merger of mining-properties of the famous old Comstock lode. Much curiosity was aroused in and around the Stock Exchange, and interest in silver and silver-mining quickened.

The two names, the metal and the industry all have political as well as financial significance. Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, who fathered the legislation which may give mine-owners as much as $1.29 an ounce for their product, was mentioned in press dispatches as being associated with the merger project. The news coincided with new activity by silver advocates at Washington, this being a logical sequence to the recent slump in silver's price in world-markets. It was all quite interesting.

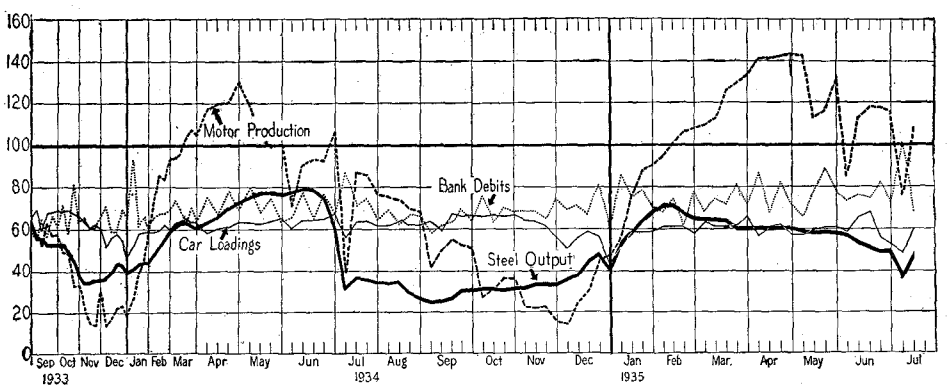
Altho it is long since John J. Raskob gave Wall Street reason to discuss his doings, his name remains one to conjure with there. Few memories are so short that they do not recall the stock-market enterprises and successes which made him an outstanding figure and potent force in the years preceding the collapse of 1929, and his ultimate inclusion in that mythical "Big Ten" of spectacular market-operators whose supposed winnings of a few millions daily made such serviceable copy for the newspapers of the time.

Somewhat longer memories go back a few more years and recall how Mr. Raskob first became a person of importance to the Street. He was located in Wilmington, Delaware, then, a lieutenant to Pierre du Pont in the century-old powder-making plant. Between them they owned 3,000 shares of an automobile company which William C. Durant had created, and for the rapid expansion of which he had borrowed so heavily that involved bankers had forced its stock into a voting-trust whereby they could control the management.

The voting-trust was about to expire. The bankers wanted it continued to preserve their control. Durant wanted it to lapse and the control returned to him. Both sides campaigned for stockholders' votes, and so diligently that presently each had a little less than a majority, and the balance of power actually rested with the 3,000 shares owned in Delaware.

Raskob promptly developed the opportunity. He came to New York, suavely rejected all persuasions and offers, and brought about a compromise which preserved the balance intact. It allotted Durant and the bankers an equal number of directors, and seated three neutrals between the two factions. The three were Pierre du Pont, an associate, and Raskob himself. And Pierre du Pont was made Chairman of the Board.

That was the fortuitous entrance of the du Pont interests into what presently became the General Motors Corporation.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending July 13

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The Third Chamber Never Adjourns

(Continued from page 5)

ringed show stand out over previous lobby-hunts, which have been legion, is that it involves much larger appropriations than any in Congressional history, for the minority charges that the Administration is employing not only the usual patronage distribution, but billions of taxpayers' money for unemployment "doles" and work-relief as a lever to win votes in Congress.

One curious side-light which the investigation has brought out is that, except for the antibribery provisions of the Corrupt Practises Act, no Federal law exists to prohibit or even regulate lobbying before Congress, either by individuals or corporate entities.

However, statutes *do* forbid Executive officials spending any part of an appropriation to influence legislation. Some Congressmen had forgotten that such a law exists—if they ever knew it.

Attention Diverted

The attention of the Senatorial inquisitors was diverted to another group during the investigation—a national railroad lobby, which, according to Edward Keating, Editor of *Labor*, organ of the standard railway labor-unions, "divides up" Congressmen among the various lines, uses rail officials as "key-men" in persuading prominent citizens in every county to bring pressure to bear on Washington "when the lobby chieftains give the signal."

Whether or not ultramodern public-relations counsel for the utility interests coined the appellation "death sentence" for the Senate bill to dissolve "unnecessary" holding-companies, the term stuck, and probably had more than a little to do with defeating the measure in the House. Thus, the Seventy-Fourth Congress became the bull's-eye for drum-fire by telegraph.

Those telegrams were the *deus ex machina*, bringing on the dénouement in the utilities drama which set the stage for the Congressional side-show.

To the American press, the slip-up at Warren was looked upon as almost as amusing as it was thought pernicious.

After recounting the setting up of the utility industry's lobby at Washington, and noting that it was "legitimate," the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) observed:

"From the outset of the controversy, honest utility leaders have lived in terror lest they might be betrayed by some of their less scrupulous brethren. . . . Somebody might 'make a fool of himself.' Well, somebody has done just that, and his folly stands revealed.

"It would be grossly unfair to punish an entire industry for the sins of its less reputable constituents, or their agents. But Congress, in its present plight, is in no mood to make nice distinctions."

Washington papers were quick to point a lesson to Congressmen.

The News (Ind.) warned that "hereafter, when messages swamp their desks, let Congressmen gage the political force of the grass-roots lobby by the Warren yardstick."

The Post (Ind.) cautioned that "tactics of this sort tend to arouse distrust of all lobbyists and lead the public thoughtlessly to condemn measures which they espouse."

The Evening Star (Ind.) admonished that "such a practise is, of course, wholly wrong. It is, furthermore, altogether foolish. For it reacts unfavorably against the interest prompting the fraudulent manifestation."

And, to use the caption over the Buffalo *Courier & Express* (Ind.) editorial, the Warren affair is "Strange and Illuminating."

Monetary Experts Disagree

Two former financial advisers to the Administration hold sharply divergent views as to what course the United States should follow in monetary policies. They are Dr. Oliver Mitchell Wentworth Sprague, Edmund Cogswell Converse Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University, and Dr. George Frederick Warren, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University.

They expounded their cleavages of opinion at a session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Ithaca, New York, on July 18.

Once an adviser to Montagu Norman's ultraconservative Bank of England, Professor Sprague, who left London for New Deal Washington, then resigned after continual disagreement with the Administration, castigated devaluation of the dollar. He insisted that the Depression was not so much a monetary problem as one of production-consumption.

Bond Gold-Clause Upheld

In many bond issues is found an optional-currency clause, designed to make securities more attractive to foreigners. In abrogating the gold clause in all bonds and contracts, Congress did not cover this contingency.

So, Federal Judge John C. Knox, in New York City, on July 18, ordered the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Lines to pay, in Dutch guilders, the Anglo-Continentale Treuhan, A.G., of the obscure Principality of Liechtenstein, between Austria and Switzerland, the interest on 411 bonds.

Twenty-three years ago, the St. Louis Southwestern (Cotton Belt Route) issued its first terminal and unifying mortgage bonds, and agreed to pay its $25 coupons in gold here, or in The Netherlands, France, or England, in the currency of those countries equivalent in value to $25 in gold, United States currency.

Then the dollar was 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, was worth $1. The pound sterling was approximately $4.85, the franc 19.6 cents, the guilder 40.2 cents. Now the dollar is not coined in gold, is worth approximately 59.06 cents in terms of its former value. The pound sterling is worth $4.95¾, the franc, 6.64¼ cents, the guilder, 68.28 cents.

An immediate appeal is to be taken from the Federal district-court's ruling.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

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Justine Wise Tulin, recently appointed a justice of the Domestic Relations Court, is the first woman in New York State to hold a judicial position higher than that of magistrate. Tall, dark, handsome, and thirty-two, she has a zeal for social reform in common with her famous father, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

An experienced lawyer, and an authority on workmen's compensation legislation of the State, Mrs. Tulin was educated at Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, and Barnard, where she majored in economics. She studied labor-law at Yale, edited *The Yale Law Journal,* and was admitted to the bar in Connecticut in 1928. In 1929, she was made a referee in the New York State Department of Labor, the first woman appointed to the post, and, later, became an Assistant Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

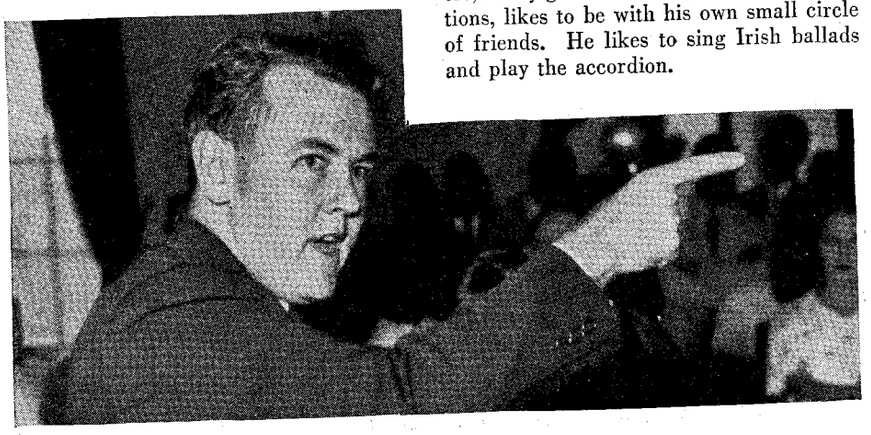
Nor has her experience been confined to academic lines. She tried her hand at social work until she "got fed up with dried-up old maids studying the problems of people about whom they knew *nothing,*" and worked in a textile-mill in Passaic until she was blacklisted, whereupon she helped out with the textile-strike.

A widow, with a seven-year-old son, she lives in a Greenwich Village apartment. She is a competent painter and sculptress, an alert, abrupt, frank person with expressive flashing eyes and long, slim hands. She has no theories to test, and no crusades to launch in her new job.

Thomas G. Corcoran, thirty-four, quiet, dark, curly-haired RFC counsel, has been a prominent "brain truster" since the New Deal got under way, but did not figure prominently in the news until the House began its investigation of lobbying by the utilities and the Administration in connection with the Utility Holding-Company bill.

Mr. Corcoran was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Following his father's footsteps, he took a prelaw course at Brown, went to Harvard Law School, where he made a brilliant record, and received a fellowship. On the recommendation of Prof. Felix Frankfurter, he then became Secretary to Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, and, after an association with a prominent New York law-firm, he went to Washington, just after the organization of the RFC, as an attorney. He is extremely close to the President, and has played an important part in the drafting of Roosevelt legislation.

Shy, with a handsome Irish face, and a strong jaw, Corcoran speaks in a soft voice, and with a strong New England accent; is usually meticulous in his appearance. A bachelor, he lives in an old Georgetown house with several other young New Dealers, rarely goes to Washington's social functions, likes to be with his own small circle of friends. He likes to sing Irish ballads and play the accordion.



Acme

What's the Name, Please?

Crothers — American playwright — rimes with *brothers* and *mothers,* not with *bothers.*

Huard—Baroness, author, and translator—pronounced as if spelled *war.*

Krutch—essayist and philosopher—not *crutch,* but *krootch.*

Knibbs—writes of Western life—with silent *k,* just *nibs.*

Przybyszewski—Polish essayist and dramatist—a phonetic respelling gives *pshi-bi-shef'ski,* each *i* as in *hit.*

Weiman—author and playwright—"Simple Simon, meet a pieman!" But, instead, 'twas *Rita Weiman.*

Ulvestad—Norwegian-American author—he calls it *ul'ves-ted.*

Wetjen—author and adventurer—not *vet'jen,* but *wet'jen.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Wide World

Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., of Philadelphia, New York, and Paris, nominated by President Roosevelt as Minister to Norway, is thirty-eight, tall, lean, alert. Author and world traveler, he also is prominent in Newport and Palm Beach society, as well as in sport. He is a devotee of boxing, tennis, polo, and hunting, and once managed René de Vos, Belgian middleweight boxer. Educated in Philadelphia schools, and at St. Paul's, Concord, New Hampshire, he enlisted in the cavalry when the United States entered the World War, and rose to captain and aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the Fourteenth Division. Mr. Biddle, a friend of the President, was nominated to take the post held by Hoffman Philip, who was appointed Ambassador to Chile.

Representative Braswell Drue Deen, Georgia Democrat who led and lost the fight for speedy Congressional adjournment last week (see page 14), is serving his first term in the House. Before the adjournment battle, the national spotlight had not touched him. A member of the Education, Patents, and War-Claims Committees, he had been content to work for the passage of State bills. Representative Deen was born forty-two years ago, was graduated from South Georgia College, and became Superintendent of Schools in Appling County. Applying for enlistment when the United States entered the World War, he was rejected because he was under weight, but later enrolled as a Y.M.C.A. secretary. After the War he was graduated from Emory University, served as Superintendent of the Tennille city schools, and, then, as President of South Georgia Junior College. He also has been a newspaper proprietor and a banker. He is married and has three children. His hobbies are fishing, hunting, and golf.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 28: As of July 20, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Alcohol Control—Representative Cullen, of New York, is sponsor of the new bill, H.R. 8870, to provide Federal control of alcohol. It represents the recommendations of the House Ways and Means Committee after several weeks in studying the earlier Doughton bill.

Provisions of the measure may be summarized as follows:

Levies a $10 occupational tax on various phases of the liquor business each year.

Establishes a Federal Alcohol Administration as a division in the Treasury Department, and provides for an administrator.

Empowers administrator to prescribe rules and regulations with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Requires permits, but not for brewers or retailers. Nor is a permit required for any State liquor-control monopoly, board, or similar agency.

Allows bona-fide hotels and clubs to make "bulk sales," that is, remove the contents from barrels to decanters or otherwise for sale, but all other retailers must sell the spirits, barrel and all, in unbroken packages.

Enumerates six specifically defined unlawful practises, which fall in two general categories, those relating to monopolistic control of retail outlets, and those relating to labeling and advertising.

Provides penalty not to exceed $1,000 for operating without a permit, or for violating the unlawful practise provisions.

* * *

Motion-Pictures—A bill (H.R. 8877) relating to the motion-picture industry has been introduced in the House by Representative Celler, of New York. The nature of the bill is described in its title as follows:

"To prevent obstruction and burdens upon interstate trade and commerce in motion-picture films, and to prevent the restraint upon the free competition in the production, distribution, and exhibition of motion-picture films, copyrighted or not copyrighted, and to prevent the further monopolization of the business of producing, distributing, and exhibiting motion-pictures by prohibiting blind-booking and block-booking of motion-picture films, and by prohibiting the arbitrary allocation of such films by distributers to theaters in which they, or other distributers, have an interest, direct or indirect, and by prohibiting the arbitrary refusal to book or sell such films to exhibitors in which they have no such interest."

This bill was referred to the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for consideration.

* * *

Flood-Relief Loans—Following the recent floods in New York State, Senator Wagner, of that State, introduced a bill in the Senate (S. 3269) to extend the time in which loans might be made by the RFC to non-profit corporations for the repair of damages caused by floods or other catastrophes. Under the terms of his bill, authority for this type of loan would be provided for the 1935 and 1936. Such right under the present law expired in February, 1934.

The bill will be passed upon by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee before the Senate acts upon it.

* * *

Health Insurance—Senator Capper, of Kansas, has introduced a bill (S. 3253) "to aid in alleviating the loss caused by sickness."

The measure would set up a Federal Health Insurance Board, which would establish conditions whereby State systems of health insurance would receive Federal allotments. An annual appropriation of $200,000,000 would be provided for apportionment among the States. Cash benefits would vary according to the type of case.

The Board would be composed of three members appointed by the President.

The bill was sent to the Senate Finance Committee for study.

			HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Title and Author	Bill Number		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
1	2	3												
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. & M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed 3-26	S-5-7 H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-25	S-3-13 H-3-18;	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed 3-8	S-3-26 H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed 3-19	S-3-20 H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed 4-16	S-5-1 H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed 3-29	S-5-10 H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed 5-24	S-6-21 H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed 5-31	S-7-2 H-7-2	7-8
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	Minor	7-15	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed 3-23	S-4-5 H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	(a)	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed 4-12	S-5-21 H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	S-5-23 H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	(b)	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(26)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(26)	7-3	(27)	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed 3-28	S-4-11 H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR-PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(26)	7-2	....	....	....	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed 5-16	S 6-27 H-6-27	7-5
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler Bus. Truck*	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	Passed 4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed 6-26	S-6-27 H-6-27	6-28
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HJRes348	Bank'g	None*	7-12	None	Passed 7-18	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	SJRes155	....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TVA AMEND. *McSwain*	HR8632	M. A.	None	6-26	(27)	Passed 7-11	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Norris	S2357	M. A.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	Minor	4-11	Minor	Passed 5-14	....	....
LIQUOR *Cullen*	HR8870	W. & M.	(c)	6-17	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The Conference Committee of the House and Senate on the Social-Security Bill reached agreement on all differences except the so-called Clark amendment made by the Senate which would permit employers maintaining suitable private pension-plans to be free from Federal pension-levies. The matter was sent back by the two houses for further conference.

(b) A subcommittee has been named by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to consider food and drug proposals.

(c) This bill for liquor control takes the place of the earlier Doughton bill, H. R. 8539.

*H. J. Res. 348 was substituted for H. J. Res. 339 by the House Banking and Currency Committee as the "gold-suits" resolution.

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Sensible Sammy.—"Sammy," asked the teacher, "how many make a million?"

"Not many," answered Sammy quickly. —*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

Or Even Less.—CHARWOMAN (to neighbor with whom she is having a spat)—"What I say is, there is ladies an' ladies—an' you ain't neither."—*Tit-Bits (London).*

Choose One.—"I see a great loss—the loss of your husband."

"But he has been dead five years."

"Then you will lose your umbrella."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

All Is Now Clear.—Lexicographic note with a British twist to it: In the Shorter Oxford Dictionary, "to make whoopee" is defined as "to go on the razzle-dazzle."—*New Yorker.*

Shortest Way Home.—BOXER—"Isn't it a long distance from the dressing-room to the ring?"

OPPONENT—"Yes, but you won't have to walk back."—*Schenectady Gazette.*

But That Was 'Way Back.—DOCTOR—"What was the most you ever weighed?"

PATIENT—"154 pounds."

DOCTOR—"And what was the least you ever weighed?"

PATIENT—"8¼ pounds."—*Grit.*

Familiar. — GUIDE — "This castle has stood for 600 years. Not a stone has been touched, nothing altered, nothing replaced."

VISITOR—"Um, they must have the same landlord we have."—*Chaser.*

P.S.—He Got the Job.—MANAGER—"Are you sure you are qualified to lead a jazz orchestra?"

APPLICANT—"Absolutely. I've had two nervous breakdowns, was shell-shocked in France, and I live in an apartment above a family with twelve noisy children."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Beg Pardon.—GOVERNMENT OFFICER—"Are you married or single?"

APPLICANT—"Married."

OFFICER—"Where were you married?"

APPLICANT—"I don't know."

OFFICER—"You don't know where you were married?"

APPLICANT—"Oh, I thought you said 'why.'"—*Pathfinder.*

No More Pretensions.—

I eat with my knife while avoiding with care
A time-honored practise of combing my hair.
I look on the world with an air of unrest
And never remove any spots from my vest.
I shun every effort to smile and be gay
For fear the inspector who happens my way
Will do what he thinks is commendable, which
Is to join in and soak me as one of the rich.
—*Washington Evening Star.*

Terpsichore. — YOUNG MAN — "Young lady, what do you usually get for teaching a young man like me some new dance steps?"

ATTRACTIVE DANCING-TEACHER—"One of my assistants."—*Chelsea Record.*

Jokester.—FATHER—"Git yer jacket aff, young mon, an' come wi' me."

JOCK—"Yer no' goin' ter lick me, are ya, father?"

FATHER—"I am that: didna I tell ye this mornin' that I'd settle wi' ye fer yer bad behavior?"

JOCK—"Ay, but I thought it was only a joke, like whin ye telt the grocer ye'd settle wi' him."—*Stray Stories.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Remote Control.—Dr. ——— will leave about the end of the week for Pittsburgh to take charge of the work in Buffalo.—*St. Joseph (Missouri) paper.*

Vice Squad.—Members of the Drug and Bugle Corpse of Boy Scout Troop No. 322 were guests.—*Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) paper.*

Just Slunk Away.—The gruelling three-set match which saw Mrs. Moody ascend once again the heights of tennis fame left the building by a side door.—*Dallas paper.*

Taking the Town for a Ride.—Matthews ——— is in Clay, Texas, where he is taking the place of the Sante Fe Ry., for two weeks.—*Oakdale (La.) paper.*

Hypochondriac.—
STOMACH SUFFERER
FRANTIC WITH JOY
—*Advertisement in Chicago paper.*

Milady's Wardrobe.—As Joan stepped into the police car Lowe flung a cat at her, which she donned for the ride to the City Jail.—*Los Angeles paper.*

Wailing-Wall.—Pouring of much of the concrete was accomplished under difficulties due to high water and higher waves, but the crews wept at the job whenever possible.—*Lake City (Minn.) paper.*

Aren't You Superstitious?—
13 WILL TRY
KIDNAPING
BLONDE
—*Head-line in Columbus (Ohio) paper.*

The Vital Industries.—A slight revision downward was made in the license for casket manufacturers and shotgun dealers in small towns.—*Birmingham (Ala.) paper.*

Down With Progress!—The North Main Street station of the Standard Oil Co., is undergoing repairs and when finally completed will lose all its old attractiveness and give way to the many new improvements.—*Brooksville (Fla.) paper.*

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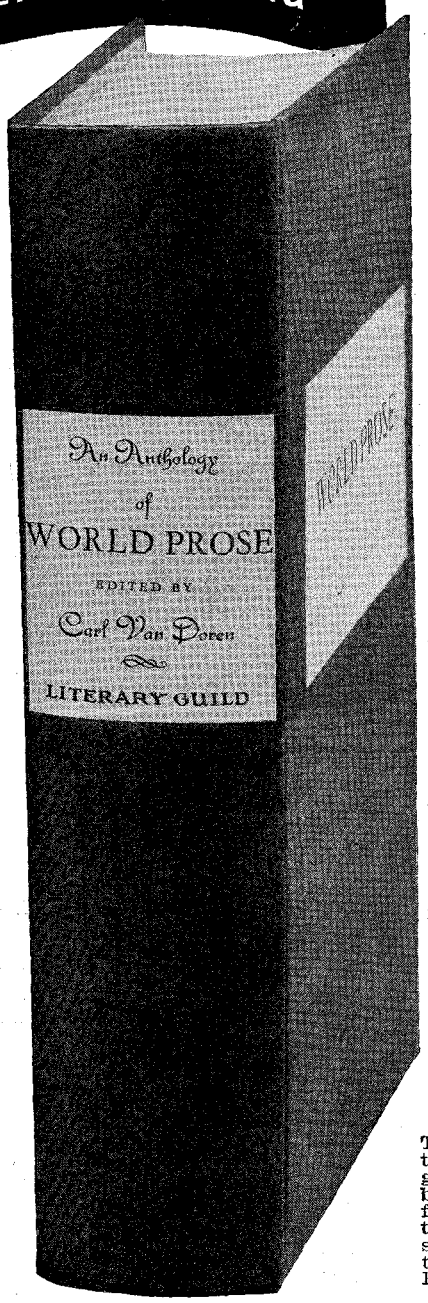

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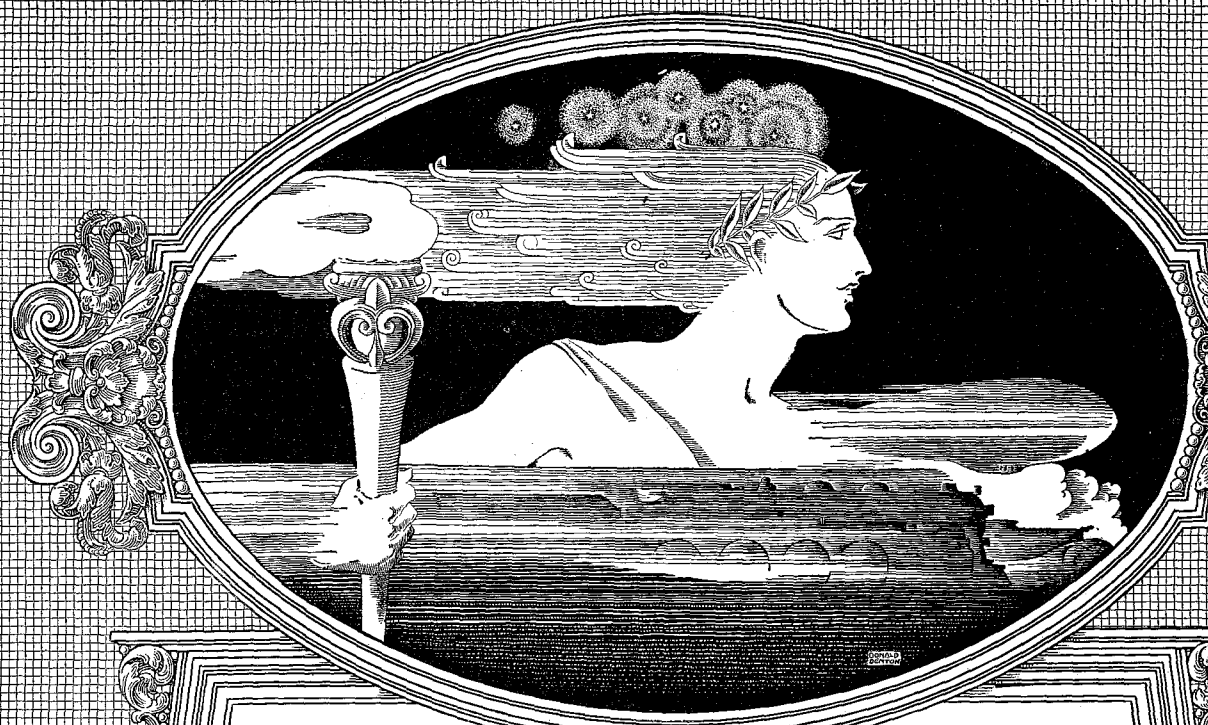

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